"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers; southwesterly winds becoming variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives yesterday the Hawaiian question was brought up by Mr. Grosvenor, who introduced a resolution providing that the annexation resolutions shall have precedence over all other business, except conference reports, until disposed of. In the Senate the bill relating to the twelfth census was passed after a provision had been inserted that not more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators shall belong to the same political party.—Page 4..

FOREIGN.—Ernest Terah Hooley, the biggest company promoter in England, and who was supposed to be a multi-millionaire, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Actions to recover $2,000,000 are pending against him. The conference of the representatives of steamship lines in London is expected to conclude its work today. The members of the French Cabinet, except M. Meline, have resigned in order that he may reorganize the Ministry.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Prince Albert of Belgium will arrive in Newport on Saturday. He will be Mrs. Potter Palmer's guest, and will sail for home on June 20.

The organization Republicans were highly elated yesterday over their success at the primaries, as Senator Platt can now dictate terms to Gov. Black. The anti-Platt men charge fraud, and talk of criminal prosecution. Mr. Quigg won in his own and the First District, and can be Chairman again if Senator Platt says so.

Page 3.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey expects to furnish 2,290 men from the State under the second call.

The War Department has at last found material suitable for uniforms to be worn in the tropics, and a few contracts have been made.

Camp Black will be practically broken up by Saturday. The Forty-seventh will start for garrison duty to-day, and the others will follow.

The hospital ship Solace sailed away yesterday to join Admiral Sampson's fleet. The cruiser St. Paul also sailed. The collier Hannibal was delayed.

An important conference of members of the Jewish faith of this country and Canada was begun in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth Street, yesterday.

Nineteen members of Squadron A, who were chosen by lot to fill the ranks of Troop A, now in Virginia, passed the physical examination. Many members of the squadron were disappointed.

Home members of guard regiments which are now at the front may be compelled to drill in the new provisional regiments, as Gen. Butt has decided to try by court-martial two members of the Ninth Regiment who have refused to drill in the One Hundred and Ninth.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast last night inspected some of the new regiments and expressed himself as much pleased with the showing they made. He said when the orders came from Washington the men in the provisional regiments would be called on to fill up the ranks of the commands in the field, and that Gov. Black could supply all the State's quota in an hour and a half after the President was heard from.

Page 5.

Archibald Watt's steel steam yacht American was launched yesterday afternoon at the Johnson Engineering and Foundry Company's yards, foot of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Hamburg won the Spring Special at a mile and a sixteenth over the Gravesend race course yesterday, and Sir Vassar captured the Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap. Kinnikinic, Croker, Formero, and Decanter won the other races.

Page 7.

M. de Wollant, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy at Washington, and Miss Tisdel of Washington were married at the Russian Church of St. Nicholas.

Miss Elizabeth B. Wainewright and Jefferson Church were married in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Parks, officiating. The bride was too ill to attend the subsequent reception.

Page 12.

At yesterday's session of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State all the old officers were re-elected, except the Grand Treasurer.

President Cromwell of Richmond made another unsuccessful attempt yesterday to obtain recognition by the Board of Public Improvements.

Justice Russell refused an application to increase the allowance of Miss Josephine Rubsam, the adopted daughter of the late Joseph Rubsam, from $4,800 to $6,000 a year.

The annual commencement exercises of Columbia University were held yesterday in the college gymnasium on Morningside Heights. President Low presided, and a large crowd was in attendance.

Charles F. James, President of the Franklin National Bank, identified as his yesterday at Williamsburg, the boat found off the Battery Tuesday morning. It is thought that three men were in the boat, and that they were drowned.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday a request from the Red Cross Relief Association for a "Children's Offering Day," when every child in the public schools should be required to contribute 1 cent to aid the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors engaged in the present war, met with some opposition, and no action was taken in the matter. The proposed new schedule of salaries of Principals and teachers formed the chief subject of consideration at the Borough Board meeting.

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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A moderate depression is central in the St. Lawrence Valley, and the pressure is relatively low throughout the central valleys. It is high in the East Gulf States and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has fallen in the North Atlantic States and has risen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is higher near the Atlantic Coast and lower in the Ohio Valley. Showers with occasional thunderstorms have occurred in Northern New England, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers with thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will remain about stationary.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	TIMES. 1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	53	66	69
6 A. M.	51	63	69
9 A. M.	55	70	73
12 M.	55	78	79
4 P. M.	54	76	80
6 P. M.	54	79	80
9 P. M.	54	71	75
12 P. M.	53	71	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....75¼
Weather Bureau....71½
Corresponding date 1897....53½
Corresponding date for last 20 years....67

The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 6:30 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

FIGHTING IN GUANTANAMO BAY

Forts at Caimanera Shelled and Destroyed.

FIVE WARSHIPS IN ACTION

Spaniards Driven from Their Positions After Desperate Defense.

WILL BURN THE TOWN

Commander of the District Determined that It Shall Not Fall Into Our Hands.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, June 8.—Cable communication with Cuba, which had been interrupted for many hours, was partially restored this afternoon, and it was learned that a battle had taken place at Caimanera, on the Bay of Guantanamo.

It appears that at 5:30 yesterday morning five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment of the fortifications of the town. There was a perfect hail of bombs in the bay, and many houses beyond the fortifications were demolished.

Spaniards Fought Fiercely.

On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance.

The fire from the warships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed, and a great majority of the shots proved effective.

The Spaniards were forced to abandon their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Caimanera proper. It is supposed that later they fled from that position also, with the inhabitants.

The bombardment destroyed a little house which sheltered the shore connection of the French cable at Caimanera, though whether by the explosion of bombs from the water or by explosives used by a party sent for that purpose is not known. The cables uniting the main cable with the office at Caimanera and the town of Caimanera with Santiago were cut, thus accounting for the prolonged absence of intelligence here as to operations in that vicinity. It is also believed that the cable at Santiago is cut, as no direct news from Santiago has been received at Cape Haitien since Monday at midnight.

Even before the cables in Guantanamo Bay had been injured so that they could not be worked, the operators at the Caimanera Station were forced to flee by the fire from the American warships.

Preparing for a Desperate Struggle.

The Spanish at Santiago and Caimanera are preparing for a final desperate struggle, and are determined to resist the assaults of the Americans to the last extremity.

The commander of the district issued orders yesterday to burn Caimanera before yielding it into the hands of the Americans. The latter forced the entrance of the Bay of Guatanamo, and, according to the latest advices from Caimanera, it was feared that the Americans would make an effort to land forces there this afternoon. Measures to prevent this, if possible, have been taken by the Spaniards.

The American fleet was still maintaining its position.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin arrived at the Mole St. Nicholas this morning and fired a salute of seventeen guns.

Caimanera is a small town on the south coast of Cuba forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba. It is on the Bay of Guantanamo and is the terminus of a railroad that runs through the centre of Cuba. It is possible that the plan of campaign contemplates the seizure of this railroad, which runs a branch line to Santiago, and that it was for this reason the attack on Caimanera was made.

MONDAY'S FIGHT AT SANTIAGO.

Spanish Official Accounts Admit that the Reina Mercedes Was Sunk —Many Lives Lost.

MADRID, June 8.—It is officially admitted that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk by the fire of the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba on Monday. The official dispatches give the losses as follows:

Land forces, one soldier killed and five officers wounded, including Col. Ordonez, slightly wounded.

Sea forces, the second officer in command of the Reina Mercedes, five sailors, and twenty-nine marines killed, and an officer and eleven sailors wounded.

It is asserted that many of the wounded, including Col. Ordonez, are able to attend to their duties.

A semi-official note published here to-day, purporting to give an account of the bombardment, says:

"The American Navy, under Admiral Sampson, fiercely attacked Santiago de Cuba, and a bloody encounter ensued. The Americans made three attacks on the Spanish marine and land batteries, which replied. As a consequence, the Americans were repulsed with heavy losses, estimated at 1,500 men. The American projectiles, however, sank the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes."

Dispatches from Havana, from Spanish sources, also declare that the Americans were repulsed, and assert that the damage done to the batteries and towns "is unimportant, or is already repaired."

"The Spanish guns," it is added, "did not cease to fire an instant during the fight, and all the batteries are in condition to reply to the enemy's fire. During the second attack, Col. Ordonez was on board the Reina Mercedes and personally assisted in working her guns. Every one regards Col. Ordonez and Gen. Linares as the heroes of the day."

It is announced here that the Spanish steamer Benito has "run the blockade of Manzanillo" and arrived at Jamaica.

HAVANA, June 7.—Details from Spanish sources at Santiago de Cuba were received here to-day of the Spanish losses during the bombardment of the forts there by the American fleet on Monday.

The "Marine Chief" killed on board the Reina Mercedes was former Capt. Emilio Acosta Eyermanu. Ensign Alojandro Molins, also of the Reina Mercedes, was killed. Col. Ordonez of the artillery and inventor of the cannon bearing his name, was slightly wounded. Some other officers were slightly wounded by projectiles, shells, and fragments scattered by the explosion of shells on land.

CAPT. PHILIP UNINJURED.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 8—3:30 P. M.—The report circulated in the United States that Capt. Philip, commander of the United States battleship Texas, had been seriously injured by a shell during the bombardment of the Santiago fortifications on Monday, is absolutely without foundation.

Capt. Philip received no injury whatever.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A story was current during the day at the White House that Capt. Philip of the battleship Texas had been killed by a shell fired by the Spaniards in the recent bombardment.

The President was in consultation with a Senator when he received a press dispatch to that effect. He promptly handed over the dispatch to be read, and remarked that it was "nonsense," and that there was no reason to believe it to be true. He cited Admiral Sampson's official dispatch announcing no casualties, and added that if there had been any truth in the report he would certainly have been notified by wire.

At the Navy Department considerable indignation is felt at the report, the department saying that no basis whatever for it exists, and that it is calculated needlessly to alarm Capt. Philip's family and friends.

VIZCAYA AND FUROR HIT.

LONDON, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is reported that during the engagement at Santiago two shells struck the Vizcaya and one the destroyer Furor. Admiral Cervera praises the splendid behavior of the marine brigade that served the guns of the Castillo de la Zocapa battery under a terrible fire for several hours.

"The papers are doing their utmost to dispel the unfavorable impression made by the news from Santiago, and they recommend the authorities to give more details and not to keep silent on the facts, which afterward would leak out through foreign or private advices. Nevertheless late last night and again this morning the Ministers and leading officials were very recticent, although they admitted having received fresh dispatches from Havana and Santiago, which Gen. Correa and Capt. Aunon had communicated to Señor Sagasta before replies were cabled to Blanco and Cervera.

"Press dispatches say that the Reina Mercedes suffered most from the shell fire, which mortally wounded her commander, Captain Acosta. The total number of casualties on the ship was thirty-nine—the Captain, five seamen, and twenty-one marines killed, and a Lieutenant and eleven men wounded. Most of the Hontoria and Krupp guns had been placed in the Zocapa Battery before the action.

"Admiral Cervera's squadron, with steam up, was lying behind the first line of defenses in the channel leading from the bay, ready to co-operate, but the land defenses sufficed to keep the American fleet from attempting to force the entrance.

"The loyalist volunteers, according to the press dispatches, took part in the gallant defense of Morro fort, losing two officers and several men. They also assisted the troops to oppose an American landing attempted at two places.

ONE OBJECT OF THE ATTACK.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—One object of Admiral Sampson's attack, which has escaped general observation, though exceedingly important, was pointed out at the Navy Deparement. This was to prevent the Spaniards from making a successful attempt to remove the obstruction of the channel caused by the wreck of the Merrimac. Having silenced the forts at the entrance of the harbor, which, while effective, obliged the American fleet to lie many miles out at sea to keep out of range of their guns, Sampson will now be able to place one or more of his ships close to the mouth of the bottle, where it will lie in comparative safety and yet be able to command easily with its guns the wreck of the Merrimac.

Naval officers expressed the belief that about all of the force landed from Sampson's fleet were marines, and that their purpose was not so much to take military possession of the landing as perhaps to spike some guns and destroy some batteries that might have been reoccupied by the Spaniards to advantage after the retirement of the American fleet from action.

The robust imagination displayed in the Spanish bulletin recounting the killing of 1,500 of Sampson's men during Monday's fight with the forts of Santiago caused a good deal of amusement at the Navy Department, and the officers profess themselves, though willing to meet the Spanish with arms, to be utterly unable to contend with them in the field of mendacity.

The bulletin made public by the department last night is believed to be merely a skeleton statement of Admiral Sampson's cablegram, which it is surmised contained a good deal more information than it was deemed prudent to make public.

Of course to protect the naval cipher, the matter published was a paraphrase, and it was said at the department to-day that the term used in the bulletin "silenced works quickly without injury at any time" was based upon a statement in the original dispatch broad enough to indicate that the ships had sustained no injuries, and that there had been no casualties among the personnel of the American fleet.

CANNON SPIKED AT NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 8.—The excitement which prevailed here when Engineer Hall, in charge of the fortifications being constructed, last night announced discovery that three of the cannon at Clark's Point had been spiked and rendered useless, abated considerably to-day when it was learned that the spiking was done previous to five weeks ago, and before the detail of soldiers was ordered here. There is, however, more or less mystery about the affair, and the authorities have taken precautions to guard the fortifications with the greatest care in the future.

SHAFTER STARTS FOR SANTIAGO

He Leaves Tampa with 27,000 Troops.

TWO NEW YORK REGIMENTS

Transports Convoyed by the Indiana and Helena.

WILL LAND SATURDAY

The Stars and Stripes Will Probably Float Over the City by Monday at Latest.

LONDON, June 9.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, with the approval of Gen. Greely, cables the following under date of June 8:

"The army sailed from Tampa at noon to-day. The force numbers 27,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and a Signal Corps.

"The infantry consists of twenty-seven regiments, sixteen regulars, and eleven volunteers, as follows: Of the regular regiments the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth. Of the volunteer regiments there were the Seventy-first New York, Thirty-second Michigan, First and Fifth Ohio, Second New York, First District of Columbia, Fifth Maryland, First, Fifth, and Seventh Indiana, and the Third Pennsylvania.

"The total infantry force is 21,600 men. In addition there are a battalion of Engineers, a detachment of the Signal Corps, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery, and two batteries of heavy artillery.

"Gen. Shafter is in chief command of the force, which is convoyed by the battleship Indiana and the gunboat Helena, with the training ship Bancroft as Gen. Shafter's floating home.

"The transports are due at Santiago Friday night or Saturday morning, and a landing will be attempted on Saturday. This should be effected without difficulty, and no doubt by Sunday, or Monday at the latest, the Stars and Stripes will float over Santiago de Cuba."

SHORT OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

Our Ships Will Have to Put Up with the Old Material During the Present War.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Officials of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department have noted with interest the comments made by newspaper observers of the operations of the fleets before Santiago on the advantage displayed during the bombardment of the forts there by the New Orleans with her smokeless powder. The New Orleans is using the supply of ammunition with which she was equipped by her British builders, and as all the other vessels of the fleet use the ordinary powder, the contrast is made very striking, with the advantage, all observers say, decidedly in favor of the foreign product.

In the view of the ordnance experts of the department, there is nothing surprising in this. It is, of course, admitted that the smokeless powder is infinitely superior to the kind now in use in our ships, and experts as well as laymen regret that we are so poorly equipped with the modern powder when the Spaniards, who are so far behind us in most things, use it exclusively.

It is stated at the Ordnance Bureau, however, that the fleets will have to put up with the old-fashioned explosive during this war at least. The Government has on hand a very small supply of smokeless powder, not enough to count in the general result, and although several factories are manufacturing it, and the Government is taking all they can turn out, it is not expected that the total quantity thus secured will enable even one ship to use it exclusively.

At present, it is stated, the Marblehead carries a small stock of smokeless powder of American manufacture, and the New York has some in her magazines. None of the other ships have any.

Not a few naval officers are inclined to throw the burden of the blame for this condition of affairs, which is recognized as detracting largely from the effectiveness of the American gunnery, on Admiral Sampson himself. They point out that he was at the head of the Bureau of Ordnance for three years prior to last June, the period during which the Government should have begun laying in its stock of smokeless powder in order to have been prepared for the present emergency.

At that time all the European powers with any pretensions to naval strength had already adopted smokeless powder, and it is now regarded as a most unfortunate deliberation which prevented the Ordnance Department, under Admiral Sampson, from taking prompt steps to put this country on the same footing, instead of waiting on experiments made with a view to getting something better than anybody else had. It is regarded as highly probable that nobody regrets this at the present time more than the commander of the fleet.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD: On June 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th an express train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 3:33 and Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 3:24 P. M. On June 10th and 17th an express train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:08—Flatbush Av. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 18th the express train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 1:34—Flatbush Av. at 1:27 P. M. On June 11th and 18th an additional train for the principal stations on the Oyster Bay Branch will leave L. I. City at 1:04—Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 12:55 P. M.—Adv.

TO HASTEN SPAIN'S FALL

"Ceaseless Activity" the Watchword of Our Campaign for Army and Navy Alike.

WILL WAGE VIGOROUS WAR

Fleet May Be Sent Across the Water to Fight the Foe in Home Territory—Cervera's Ships May Be Part of It.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Again to-day comes the announcement that the motto of the Administration is to be "ceaseless activity" while the war lasts, regardless of the season or the weather. The troops of the United States alone are not considered in reaching this conclusion. The navy is, and has been for weeks, exposed to the discomforts of a climate that is especially hard upon the men confined to the narrow limits of warships. These men have borne with the heat and inactivity patiently, and are reconciled to the heat of the sun if they can be kept at work doing something worth while. No one who has not tried such a vessel as the Indiana or Massachusetts in midsummer can form an idea of the oppressiveness of the confined quarters on board of them. The sailors forget the quarters they are compelled to sleep in when they have exciting work to divert their minds.

With Santiago captured and Puerto Rico occupied, as is expected, there will come a season of enforced rest for the fleet unless the Administration sticks to its plan of relentless activity. The only thing that will divert the President from his plan of active operations without interruption will be the surrender of Spain and a proposition for a peaceful settlement of the controversies that brought on the war, involving, of course, the abandonment of Cuba and the acceptance of such other terms as may be decided as necessary to satisfy this Government.

It will be possible after the invasion of Cuba at Santiago is securely effected, and United States authority asserted over Puerto Rico, to divide the squadron of Sampson again, and perhaps to take a part of it that may be strengthened by the addition of some of the Spanish vessels now in Santiago Harbor over to the Spanish coast to enforce the desire of the President for an early peace. With the Brooklyn, New York, Vizcaya, and Oquendo or Cristobal Colon, not to count chicks too soon before they hatch, naval officers think the United States would be provided with a fiving squadron that would impress Spain with doubt about some of the Spanish tales concerning the ability or willingness of the Yankee "pigs" to fight.

Details, however, are soon enough determined upon when the necessity arises for finding some business to keep the navy from stagnating. Just so long as it is necessary to maintain a navy on a war footing, the Administration is determined that it shall be employed in making war. The more war it is possible to make now, the less it will be necessary to make later on, and the Administration hopes that by driving the enemy now the army of the United States will be able to spend its Winter in comparative comfort, whether it be in Cuba, or in Puerto Rico, or even in Manila. The army will be needed, it is believed, for some time.

After Spain has been convinced that it has been beaten, order must be assured to Cuba, and government must be maintained in Puerto Rico as a possession of the United States, possibly to so remain. There are naval officers who would hail as most attractive duty the orders that would take them to Cadiz to look for the reserves of Spain's navy, or to the Mediterranean to try the guns of Port Mahon, or to the Canaries, to ascertain what it has in the way of defenses.

A war-making fleet of United States vessels in the Mediterranean might disturb some of the powers upon which Spain has relied to help her to secure peace, and there is an impression here that a speedy way to force the war to a close would be to fit out a proper fleet to run across the ocean in search of the way for Spain out of her difficulties—a way that she is having great trouble to find.

With 25,000 men in Cuba at Santiago, 20,000 or more at Puerto Rico, and 23,000 in Manila, there will still be something like 100,000 troops ready for Havana when they are needed to assail that stronghold of the Spanish Government. The army must be occupied, and the Havana undertaking will follow shortly after those at Santiago and San Juan. It is not impossible that history will repeat itself, and that Havana, once before captured in August, may once more surrender to the invader in midsummer.

Its prolonged exemption from intimate attack is evidently not understood by the Havana newspapers, so that when they are called upon to describe the presence of the United States forces, they are likely to get the impression that the censor has lost his skill or that Spain's "unpreparedness" was not fully explained to the Colonial press.

TWICE STOPPED BY GUNBOATS.

Captain of the Roath Says He Saw a Warship with Prizes Near Cardenas.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 8.—The British collier Roath, a sister ship of the Restormel, was held up on June 4 by an American gunboat. Not responding promptly to a blank shot, a solid shot was sent across her bows. Next day she was held up by a second gunboat and obeyed immediately. The Roath was in ballast, bound for Mobile from San Juan de Puerto Rico, where she had discharged her cargo of coal.

The Captain of the Roath said that an American warship had captured two Spanish gunboats 200 miles east of Cardenas and was towing them.

Afterward one of the gunboats which halted the Roath sighted at night an American warship which she could not identify. The officer on the bridge said she was alone, but other persons on board thought they saw a small boat in tow.

There is great skepticism here as to the captures reported by the Roath. Officers say the prizes, if sent here, would have arrived before this.

The so-called Spanish gunboats, or "cannoneras," are old, slow tugs, carrying one or two guns. There are many of them along the Cuban coast, but they generally stay close in shore.

The Leyden on Guard at Cardenas.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 8.—An auxiliary gunboat, which arrived here this morning from Cardenas, reports all quiet there, except that the auxiliary gunboat Leyden is making things very lively for the Spaniards by blazing away at them whenever she sees a movement on the Spanish gunboats or on the defensive works at Cardenas.

QUEEN REGENT IN ILL HEALTH.

Hardly Ever Appears in Public, Though She Drives Daily Behind the Palace.

LONDON, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Queen Regent is said to be in ill health. She hardly ever appears in public, though she drives daily in the wilderness behind the Palace."

PEACE TALK IN MADRID.

It Is Considered that the Time Is Ripe for Negotiations to Begin.

LONDON, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The possibilities of peace continue to be discussed. Some sanguine people urge that negotiations might be opened at once. During the last few days several influential personages have tried to convince me that the moment psychologique has arrived, but I confess I am still skeptical.

All sensible people continue to say, as they have been saying for weeks past, that, short of miracles, there is no doubt of the final result of an unequal struggle, and that the longer the struggle continues the greater will the sacrifices be. But I still fail to perceive in any influential quarter a readiness to act on this conviction. When I ask my friends why they do not propose to make peace, they reply that Spain, being the aggrieved party, cannot take the initiative.

Rosy View of the Situation.

"On analyzing the opinion that the psychological moment for starting peace negotiations has arrived I found it was based, not on the consciousness that Spain is rapidly exhausting her resources, but on the belief that the great majority of Americans have already tired of the war, that President McKinley is consequently becoming unpopular, and that the peace suggestions of the Paris edition of The New York Herald were inspired by President McKinley himself.

"As for Spain, my friends maintain that she is in no hurry, as recent events have shown her powers of passive resistance to be far greater than has been supposed. The conquest of Cuba, they say, will require two years at the least, and probably much more; and, if the island is ever conquered, it will be, they argue, a white elephant for the United States. The conclusion is that America has much more reason than Spain to desire a termination of hostilities. Such is, if I diagnose it aright, the present state of public opinion among most reasonable people here. Such an attitude is hardly likely to serve the cause of peace.

"I venture even to declare that during the recent days we have drifted away from rather than toward the goal all reasonable people desire to reach. The Spaniards naturally shrink from adopting a conciliatory attitude when they find that platonic expressions about the desirability of seeking some honorable solution of their international difficulty only excite the offensive and blustering tendencies of American journalism expressed in such headlines as 'Spain Crying for Peace,' and 'Spain's Abject Poverty.'

No Excitement Over Santiago News.

"The news from Santiago produced little or no excitement. At first there was a feeling of sadness because only Spanish losses were announced. Gradually the feeling changed on learning that the Americans also suffered, although their losses have not yet been reported in detail. In any case there was justification for patriotic satisfaction in the fact that the attack had been successfully repulsed with fewer casualties than have sometimes occurred in insignificant skirmishes with the insurgents.

"This is the tone adopted by to-day's morning papers. El Liberal says: 'It is a new failure for the Americans, but, considering the results, we must not attribute to it the importance of a real victory.' The specialists, of course, are endeavorng to determine the object the Americans had in view in expending such a large quantity of valuable ammunition. Some are inclined to regard it as simply another manifestation of the prevalent 'bombardomania,' another sop thrown to the impatient amateur strategists who are ignorantly clamoring for greater military and naval activity. Others believe the real object was to occupy the attention of the Santiago garrison while a landing of troops was effected.

"This view is confirmed by the news that a landing was attempted at two separate points, namely, Punta Cabrera and Aguadores. Unfortunately, the dispatches on this subject hitherto received are very meagre, but they agree in stating positively that at both points the Spanish forces effectually prevented the intended disembarkation.

"In the absence of trustworthy news from the Philippines the wildest rumors are again afloat. Credulous patriots cling to the view that Admiral Cervera can work miracles, and they believe, despite all evidences to the contrary, that his squadron is well on the way to the Philippines."

SPECIAL HONORS FOR HOBSON.

The President Directs Sampson to Forward a Detailed Report of the Lieutenant's Exploit.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President has directed Admiral Sampson to prepare and forward a detailed report at once of the gallant action of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson at Santiago, and as soon as that is received he will send a special message to Congress, recognizing the heroism displayed not only by Hobson himself, but by the men who accompanied him on the Merrimac.

The order for a full report is already on the way, the President feeling it best to await official advices before taking the action he now contemplates.

What will be recommended for Hobson and his crew is not certain now, but there probably will be a recommendation for a vote of thanks specifically naming Hobson, though probably not naming the men. Medals of honor, it is expected by those who have talked with the President on the subject, will be struck off for the little band of men and promotion of some sort is in store for all of them.

It will take some days for Admiral Sampson to get his report here, but probably some time next week a message signalizing the Merrimac incident will be sent to Congress.

No Aid Needed for Hobson Homestead.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 8.—In view of the published statement that the homestead at Greensborough, Ala., occupied by the mother of Lieut. Hobson, the Merrimac hero, was heavily mortgaged and that a popular subscription was started to release it, The Times Star wired to that city for the facts, and to-day received this reply: "Your inquiry received. Judge Hobson has tendered to the mortgage company the amount due on the mortgage. There is a dispute as to the amount of the debt, but money is in hand to pay any amount due, and no aid is needed of any sort. Please publish this. H. C. Benners, editor Beacon."

THE PHILIPPINES LOST TO SPAIN

Captain General Augusti Says He Cannot Hold Out Much Longer.

GARRISON WILL SURRENDER

Prefers to Yield to Americans to Massacre by the Rebels.

Filipinos Serenade Our Consul General at Singapore—He Gives Them an American Flag.

MADRID, June 8—10 P. M.—It is rumored that the Spanish garrison at Manila, rather than be massacred by the insurgents, prefers to yield to the Americans as prisoners of war.

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, declares that Captain General Augusti will defend himself to the last.

Señor Silvela says:

"The moment has arrived to take supreme resolution."

Gen. Lopez Dominguez believes that the intervention of the powers is imminent, "because the fate of the Philippines interests all Europe."

MADRID, June 8—4 P. M.—The following communication from Capt. Gen. Augusti, dated at Manila June 3, has been published:

"The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The Province of Cavité has completely rebelled, and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous armed bands.

"A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the enemy from invading the Province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan, Lagina, and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked by land and sea.

"I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants, and will exhaust every means of resistance, but I distrust the natives and the volunteers because there have already been many desertions. Bacoor and Imus have already been seized by the enemy. The insurrection has reached great proportions, and if I cannot count upon the support of the country, the forces at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies."

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, and Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, have gone to the palace to confer with the Queen Regent as to Gen. Augusti's communication. It is reported that the Spaniards at Manila have already been compelled to take refuge in the fortified part of the town.

A dispatch from the commander of the Island of Visayas says that official sent two gunboats to the Island of Luzon with instructions to try to communicate with Manila, but, he adds, they were compelled to return unsuccessful. The Government, it is added, replied, instructing the commander of the Island of Visayas to restore communication with Manila at all costs.

A member of the Government, whose name cannot be used, admitted that the dispatch of Spanish troops to the Philippine Islands could not change the situation. He added:

"We could send 6,000 troops, but if the natives are against us such a force would be inadequate. If they were with us it would not be necessary to send troops to the Philippine Islands."

LONDON, June 9.—The Singapore correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The local Philippine Insurgent Committee received to-day a dispatch from Aguinaldo, saying:

"'We have taken all in the Province of Cavite and several towns in the Province of Batangas. We have captured ten guns, 600 rifles, and 1,200 Spaniards from Spain, with 800 Philippine Spaniards, killing 300. We are besieging Biejo. In the church there 300 Spaniards are intrenched, who must surrender soon. We hear that the Governor General proposes to capitulate.'

"The Filipinos in Singapore serenaded the United States Consul General, Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, to-night. Before the serenade they presented him with an address, thanking him for sending Aguinaldo to Admiral Dewey, congratulating Admiral Dewey and expressing a desire for the establishment of a native government under American protection.

"The spokesman, continuing, deprecated a restoration of the islands to Spain or their transfer to any power, and expressed his confidence that the natives would prove their ability to govern themselves. The Filipinos then gave cheers for America, England, and Admiral Dewey. Mr. Pratt responded, and presented the spokesman with an American flag amid great enthusiasm."

MANILA ADVICES HELD BACK.

LONDON, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Capt. Gen. Augusti has telegraphed, through Hongkong, important dispatches which the Government has not yet published. It is understood, however, that he reports he has concentrated the Europeans within the lines of Manila, which has been much strengthened against land attacks. In consequence of the spread of agitation fomented by Aguinaldo, the natives, however, are so divided that the Spanish officials continue to hold many provinces in the island of Luzon and elsewhere.

"The efforts of the disaffected are limited to the neighborhood of Cavite and Manila, where they are backed up by the Americans. Such is understood to be the substance of the Captain General's dispatches. The Government does not purpose to send relief or a squadron to the Philippines just yet. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, will probably go to Cadiz shortly to inspect the

reserve fleet under Admiral Camara and the preparations at the Arsenal and on other vessels."

LEADERS MEET WITH SAGASTA.

Sagasta Says Only Three Dispatches from Manila Have Been Received During the War.

MADRID, June 8—8 P. M.—On account of the serious news from the Philippines the leaders of the minority parties in the Chamber of Deputies met Señor Sagasta to-day to consider the situation. The Premier strove to convince them of the gravity of existing circumstances, urging that they ought immediately to adopt the budget, and to declare that the Chamber should sit in permanence.

Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader; Señor Romero y Robledo, leader of the Weylerite Party, and Señor Barrio, a Carlist Deputy, opposed Señor Sagasta's suggestions.

The opposition leaders promised during the sitting of the Chamber to-day to make declarations regarding the Philippines of a nature that would adjourn all debate.

When the chamber opened, Señor Sagasta immediately spoke. He said: "The Spanish people ought to receive bad news with manly calmness. Since the unforeseen disaster at Cavite the Government has only received three dispatches. The first came directly after the destruction of the squadron.

"It was from Admiral Montjo, and stated that sufficient means of defense existed, and that the native population was loyal. The second announced that Aguinaldo had arrived and was trying, but without success, to excite the population against the authorities. The third has already been published to-day."

Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, who followed Señor Sagasta, promised his support to the Government for the defense of the country; but he warned the Government that he did not intend to be reduced to the rôle of a "mere witness of the country's misfortunes."

Señor Romero y Robledo offered his support to the Government, "provided the Government devotes its strength to a defense of the country and not to a defense of other interests." He accused the Government of inaction, saying:

"Thirty-nine days have passed with no resolution taken regarding the defense of the Philippines. The result is that the natives, induced by the easy victory of the Americans, regard the Spanish forces with contempt. If the Government now seeks a shameful peace or foreign aid I shall protest with my whole strength."

Señor Barrio declared that the Government did not deserve confidence, but that, nevertheless, it might count on the support of the Carlists in everything relating to a defense of territorial integrity.

Prof. Salmeron made a similar statement on behalf of the Republicans.

Señor Mella, Carlist, asserted that the Government had abandoned its pledges, and he blamed it for a "system of silence," declaring "The nation which would suffer a Sedan in silence could not deserve to figure in history."

Señor Sagasta replied: "The Government is not responsible for events in the Philippines nor the course Admiral Cervera has taken. The Government must execute its plans and must not reveal them, which would be unpatriotic."

NOW TRANSPORTS ENOUGH.

War Department Impresses the Vessels of the Pacific Coast Company Into Service.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department announced with considerable satisfaction today that the problem of securing an adequate number of transports for troops to the Philippines appeared to have been solved. He made this statement after having chartered six ships in addition to those heretofore named and taken the preliminary steps for obtaining five more under certain conditions.

If the latter are secured, the War Department will have at its disposal altogether eighteen ships for the Philippine expedition, enough to accommodate in round numbers as many thousand men. As some of them, however, will carry cavalry and some artillery, the actual number of men the ships will take may be reduced somewhat and some of the vessels in all probability will make a second voyage before their charters are canceled. As a result of the acquisition of the additional vessels extraordinary activity in fitting them out for the work intended will be started, and no time lost in preparing for the third and later expeditions for the reinforcement of Admiral Dewey.

Six Vessels Just Chartered.

The following are the names of the vessels just chartered:

The Indiana, now at Seattle; capacity, 1,000 men.

The Morgan City, now at San Francisco; capacity, 1,000 men.

The City of Para which will carry approximately 1,500 men.

The Victoria, which is at Tacoma, Washington.

The Olympia, which will be at Tacoma on the 19th inst.

The Arizona, which will be at the same place on the 10th of July.

These latter three vessels belong to the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, and their charter depends on the granting to them by Congress of an American register. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn made an original proposition for these ships over a week ago, but the company held out for some time for higher figures than the Government proposed to give them. The terms of charter are entirely satisfactory to the department.

The Department also has the privilege of taking the Tacoma and the Columbia of the Northern Pacific Line if they are needed. The former vessel will arrive at Tacoma on July 31, and the latter at Portland on Aug. 7. The department may not need to avail itself of the services of these vessels because of the possible return of some of those which have already started or are about to start for the Philippines, in which case the two last mentioned will not be taken. A distinct point in favor of the Government in the charter of the Northern Pacific vessels is the privilege given by the company to the Government to re-deliver them at Hongkong. This will result in a material saving to the Government, as the vessels may not be needed after making one trip.

Vessels Impressed with Regret.

It is with considerable regret that the Government officials have been compelled to take the initiatory steps for impressing vessels into the service of the United States Government. This, however, they have found necessary in the case of the three vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which are desired by the department and which they have been unable to secure because of an inability to agree upon the terms of the charter. The vessels referred to, the Senator, the Queen, and the City of Pueblo, have not yet been actually impressed into the Government service, but will be, if after an examination by Gen. Merritt they are found to be in satisfactory condition for transport purposes.

If the question of compensation for the use of the vessels cannot be agreed upon between the agents of the Government and the company it will be adjudicated hereafter either through the court of claims or through some other method that may be devised by the Government. This is the first instance in which steps for the impressment of vessels for the use of the Government has been taken during the present war, but it is understood that the intention of the War Department hereafter is to adopt such measures wherever there is a disposition on the part of agents or owners of steamship lines to embarrass the Government by holding out for fancy figures for the charter of ships.

This will apply either to the Atlantic or the Pacific Coast as the necessity may arise. Officials characterize the action of the companies as showing a lack of patriotism and consideration for the interests of the Government during the present emergency, and say they are not disposed hereafter to have this interfere with the active and prompt procurement of needed vessels.

The following is a list of the vessels obtained by the War Department and those in prospect—all for use on the Pacific Coast:

Australia, City of Sydney, City of Pekin, China, Colon, Zealander, Ohio, Indiana, Morgan City, City of Para, Tacoma, Columbia, Olympia, Arizona, Victoria, Senator, Queen, and City of Pueblo.

The second fleet of transports may put to sea from San Francisco on Saturday afternoon, but will not get away until Monday. The Colon will be fumigated to-day and then the stores will be put on board. The China will begin taking on stores tomorrow and can be loaded by Saturday. The Zealandia is ready to sail at short notice, so the departure of the expedition within a few days is now a certainty.

TO RAISE THE SPANISH SHIPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The Government will raise the Spanish vessels sunk in Manila Harbor by Admiral Dewey's gunners. Three San Francisco firms—T. P. Whitelaw & Son, A. Woodside & Co., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—will be called on for bids for undertaking the work.

HURRYING TROOPS TO DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The War Department is very busy in arranging details for the Manila expedition, having undertaken to make ready the transports which will carry the soldiers from San Francisco to Manila.

Work on these is being hurried under telegraphic orders, and by the end of the week there will be sufficient military force afloat to enable Admiral Dewey, when it reaches him, to do pretty much as he pleases at Manila.

This is an object very much at heart just now, for, though recognizing the good military qualities displayed by the insurgents according to the newspaper reports, in their combats around Cavite, the officials are loath to rely entirely upon them for any length of time, fearing a relapse on their part into savagery that might startle the civilized world.

A BATTERY OF HOWITZERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Gen. Merritt's latest order for the campaign in the Philippines is that a battery of six mountain howitzers shall be taken on the next expedition to Manila. To move the guns, carriages, and ammunition in the Philippines a pack train of mules will be required. It is understood that Lieut. Carson, Fourth United States Cavalry, will be in command of the battery.

The general court-martial in session at Camp Merritt has convicted John Campbell of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who attacked a colored man at Mount Gretna, Penn., just before the regiment left for the coast. A light sentence was imposed, as Campbell has practically been in prison a month.

PEN WORK FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A delegation from the Young Men's Business Club of Cincinnati brought to the White House to-day a very beautiful illuminated copy of the "Address to the American Flag," written by Drake.

This was intended for presentation to Rear Admiral George Dewey as a token of admiration for the magnificent ability and great bravery displayed by him in the planning and execution of the battle of Manila—the culmination of the glorious victory which startled the world, proving American officers of the army and navy are unexcelled." The magnificent piece of pen work was carried over to the Navy Department, where it will be held subject to Admiral Dewey's disposition.

FOREIGN LANDS QUIESCENT.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Neither the State Department nor any of the foreign establishments here have any information bearing out the statement of the Paris correspondent of The London Standard that France and Russia are exchanging notes with a view to having questions arising from the occupation by the United States of islands in Asiatic waters submitted to an international congress.

The State Department naturally would not be advised if any such negotiations were on foot, but the foreign diplomats who would be likely to know of any such negotiations treat the matter as entirely fanciful. Diplomatic officials here say that all Europe is quiescent as to intervention, mediation, peace, and all other questions relating to the war. The foreign representatives have not even been advised of Spain's recent protest to the powers against the alleged violation of international law by this country.

CAPT. GRIDLEY'S ASHES.

His Body Delivered to Mr. Copmann for Cremation at Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—After much cabling, the Navy Department has finally received information from Surgeon Anderson, in charge of the United States Hospital at Yokohama, that the body of Capt. Gridley, after being embalmed and delivered on board the Coptic, which sails to-day for San Francisco, had been finally delivered to Mr. Copmann for cremation in accordance with the request of Capt. Gridley's widow.

The department was unable to insure the cremation of Capt. Gridley's body in time to sail on the Coptic, and as nothing is known of the sailing hours it is presumed that the ashes will not come on the Coptic, but on the next steamer, which sails two weeks hence. Prominent naval officers, including many on duty in the department, believe that the ashes will receive burial at Arlington in the conspicuous section assigned to the remains of army and naval officers.

As Capt. Gridley was one of the first martyrs of the present war it is certain that his ashes would be assigned a conspicuous position, probably near the monument of Admiral Porter.

From Willets Point to Manila.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., June 8.—Orders were received toc-day at Willets Point for Batteries K and L of the Seventh Artillery to have themselves in readiness to depart for Manila on June 20. By the time the two batteries start the volunteer forces will be here.

German Cruiser for Manila.

BERLIN, June 8.—Advices received here to-day from Nagasaki, Japan, say that the German first-class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta has left that port for Manila.

Accidentally Shot to Death.

TAUNTON, Mass., June 8.—Alfred A. Winslow, a manufacturer of stove lining, was found dead this morning in his stable here with an empty shotgun by his side. The charge had made a big hole in his chest. The gun is supposed to have been accidentally discharged.

MORLEY ON AN ALLIANCE

Replies to Joseph Chamberlain's Anglo-Saxon Union Speech in an Address at Leeds.

ENGLAND IN NO NEED OF AID

While the Country Wants More Intimate Relations with the United States, He Deprecates a Jingo Alliance.

LONDON, June 8.—The Right Hon John Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for Montrose Burghs, speaking at Leeds this evening, and referring to the Birmingham speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, said that he did not believe a word of all the "gloomy talk about England's isolation and threatening prospects" unless she secured an alliance with Germany or America.

"England's naval power is gigantic, her financial resources and credit are firmer than ever," said Mr. Morley, "and the spirit of her people to repel invasion or protect their rights is as great as at the beginning of the century. The whole country desires more intimate relations with the United States, an end always diligently worked for by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. It is inconceivable, however, that a treaty between Great Britain and the United States could be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America. If that vote is against the treaty, it is not the fault of the Liberal Party."

Proceeding to discuss the kind of alliance intended, Mr. Morley said:

"If it is an alliance for peace and harmonious co-operation for the mutual good, it will indeed be the dawn of brighter days. But is that what is intended, or is it to be an alliance between the jingoes of America and the jingoes of England, an alliance not for peace, but for menace and war?

"We shall see; but I know tens of thousands of the best and wisest men in America believe that hardly any more inexpressible calamity can befall mankind than that a community, as Lincoln nobly said, 'conceived in freedom and dedicated to the happiness of free and equal men,' should entangle themselves in the unrest and intrigue of militarism, which are the torment and scourge of the Old World."

Referring to a possible alliance between England and Germany, Mr. Morley reminded his hearers that Germany's policy is "Du ut des," and asked: "What are we going to give Germany to induce her to run risks for the sake of our trade?" It must be remembered, he continued, that Germany was the great trade rival of England, and that it was Germany who kindled the conflagration in China.

Summing up the whole situation, Mr. Morley said:

"Regarded in the light of cool and sober common sense, this policy of alliances in the East or the West amounts to nothing."

DR. DEPEW AS QUOTED.

Paris Papers Print Alleged Interviews Declaring that American Hearts Are Not with England.

PARIS, June 8.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, in an interview published in the Matin today, is quoted as declaring that "America's enthusiasm over England's friendly attitude is merely circumstantial."

"America," Dr. Depew is further represented to say, "will never conclude an effective alliance with England. American hearts are not with England, but with France. Both republics, possessing the same democratic aspirations, they can never fail to maintain the most cordial relations."

The Temps this afternoon also publishes an interview with Dr. Depew, in which he is quoted as declaring that an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is impossible.

ENGLAND AND THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. Curzon in Error in His Statement Concerning the Recent Negotiations in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A statement made by Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons yesterday to the effect that negotiations were progressing for a settlement of all open questions between the United States and Great Britain has very naturally attracted a great deal of attention, and has been the cause of some very vigorous cabling between representatives of the European powers stationed at Washington and their home Governments.

There is official authority to say that if Mr. Curzon's statement is accepted as correctly published, it will lead to a misapprehension of the facts. He probably added the words "in respect to the Dominion of Canada," as only Canadian questions were considered. Of course, however, in order to comply with diplomatic rules, the negotiations are between the United States and Great Britain, and Canada cannot appear as a principal in the matter.

The same view expressed by the officials here was taken at the British Embassy, where on inquiry it was stated that there was clearly a clerical error in the statement from the Foreign Office. The protocol recently signed here specifically states that the subjects to be submitted to a joint commission are those "pending and remaining unsettled between the United States and Canada."

Besides limiting the subjects to those relating to Canada, the words "remaining unsettled" restrict the work of the commission to old and well-known questions of controversy, and expressly exclude new questions. As the so-called American alliance and kindred questions which have aroused much conjecture are distinctly new, the restriction of the protocol to old questions "remaining unsettled" obviously excludes all these new topics which, by the way, have never advanced beyond general conjecture.

Canadian Sympathy with Us.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 8.—The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, in session here this morning, passed resolutions of sympathy with the United States in their war with Spain. They also indorsed the project of an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

SAN DOMINGO'S NEUTRALITY.

The Little Republic Will Not Take Sides in the War, Although It Will Suffer.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A very remarkable State paper is that which President Heureaux of San Domingo has issued in declaring the neutrality of that country in the present war. For the first time in an official manner the President has clearly set out the great extent of the injuries inflicted upon the small neutral States in the West Indies by the existing conflict. The President says:

"By preserving strict neutrality we can succeed in avoiding the gravest contingencies of the bloody conflict, but we cannot succeed in protecting ourselves from its fatal economic consequences. Misfortune cannot knock at our neighbor's door without bequeathing to us a portion of the sorrow it brings.

"The first injurious result for us, one already experienced, is the reducing of credits by which commercial interests are affected, resources depreciated, the sphere of action limited, and serious perturbation produced. Every one who has not ready money with which to make his purchases in the producing markets meets with loss. On the other hand, the transportation and the sale of our fruits has become difficult while the war lasts, costs and risks being increased and profits diminished. Exchanges are higher than usual; prices are higher than usual, and will continue to increase. The provisioning of our markets, perhaps, cannot be accomplished with the usual regularity, and even if this adverse possibility were met, another more serious difficulty to overcome will remain in existence. The United States, our principal granary, is organizing a great army for which the Government will be compelled to provide enormous quantities of provisions, reducing in this manner the quantity open for export and causing an advance in prices. In our land prices have already increased and will continue to rise, so that the laboring classes will suffer painful privations, the scarcity of food occurring at the same time as the reduction of the circulating medium, together with the decrease of occupation in export enterprises."

The President urges his people to be brave in bearing up under their afflictions, and particularly exhorts them to cultivate small fruits, grains, and potatoes, that might save the country from suffering. The circular is dated May 5, and with the sagacity that has always distinguished him, President Heureaux foresaw the attempts at revolution that actually followed as a result of the hard times described in his circular. He says:

"Times of hardship are the ones chosen by revolutionists for their wicked propaganda, and the mind of the people is then most ready to receive impressions. The Government has prepared itself to meet any emergency that may arise. If, unfortunately, peace should be broken, the Government relies on all the necessary elements to reestablish it, but would profoundly regret being obliged to exercise repressive action."

This circular is published in the advance sheets of the consular reports to-day, and with it are declarations of neutrality by four other nations, Argentine Republic, Corea, Roumania, and Servia.

ORDERED TO LEAVE CANADA.

Lieut. Carranza and Senor Du Bosc Will Be Summarily Dealt with by the British Government.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8.—The Dominion Government has been empowered by the imperial authorities to deal with Lieut. Carranza in such a way as provided for under the statute. This has been communicated to the Government by Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. It is therefore likely that Carranza will leave the country at once. Proceedings will be taken against him by the Department of Justice without delay.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 8.—Although Messrs. Carranza and Du Bosc pretend not to believe that they are to be ordered out of the country, it is known that they are making preparations to leave. Detective Kellert's case against them has been fixed for argument in the Practice Court to-morrow morning.

SPANISH PRISONERS SAIL.

Captain, Officers, and Crew of the Rita Leave the City.

Capt. Pedro Cenega of the Spanish prize steamer Rita, that was captured on May 8 by the auxiliary steamer Yale off St. Thomas, together with his officers and crew, sailed yesterday for Spain by the steamer Britannic.

A crowd gathered at the pier to see them off, but no angry demonstration was made. The Spanish sailors said that they liked America, and some said they would return to reside here after the war.

The passengers who were on the Rita when she was captured—Mrs. Fernandez Mendez and three children, and the boy, Martin Roderiguez—left their lodgings at the Austrian Immigrant House, at 16 Greenwich Street, in the morning, and sailed by the steamer Carribee for St. Kitts.

A. S. VAN WICKLE KILLED.

The Lehigh Coal Operator Shot by His Own Gun—Bank President and Millionaire.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 8.—A. S. Van Wickle, coal operator and banker, whose New York office is at 1 Broadway, was killed this evening by the accidental discharge of his gun. Mr. Van Wickle was an enthusiastic sportsman, and with a party of gentlemen this afternoon engaged in shooting clay pigeons.

After firing one barrel, and while the stock of his gun rested on the ground and the muzzle against his thigh, Mr. Van Wickle stooped forward to mark the score. As he did so, the second barrel discharged, the load passing through his body. Death followed shortly afterward.

The injured man was taken to his home. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1856. He was educated in Providence, R. I., and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of '76. After coming to Hazleton, in 1880, he succeeded his father as President of the Ebervale and South Mountain Coal Company. Since that time he has made large investments in coal lands, and was the most extensive individual coal operator in the Lehigh regions.

He was also interested in different enterprises in Cleveland, Ohio, and was President of the Hazleton National Bank; also President of the Tomhicken, Milnesville and Eastern Railway Company.

In 1882 Mr. Van Wickle married Bessie, daughter of the late Arlo Pardee, founder of Pardee Hall, Lafayette College. He was many times a millionaire, and although much of his time was spent on his private yacht or at his Summer residence in Bristol, R. I., his attention to other less fortunate people of the mining regions was never overlooked. He was a true philanthropist, and his untimely death is mourned throughout this region.

A JUSTICE FINES HIMSELF.

Constable Who Arrested Him Gets Eighty Cents and the Prisoner a Fee for Trying Himself.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., June 8.—Justice Ellis was out on his bicycle this afternoon when to avoid a rough stretch in the road he wheeled upon the sidewalk. He met a constable, who arrested him. The Justice availed himself of the law and asked to be taken before the nearest Justice, and indicated himself as that person. The constable conducted the prisoner to the courtroom, where the Justice opened court at once.

The constable swore to the complaint, and the prisoner pleaded guilty and as Justice entered the record in the required form. Justice Ellis then fined himself $1 and costs. The costs are $2.75. Of this amount the constable gets 80 cents and the Justice $1.95.

The prisoner paid himself as Justice the $3.75, of which amount the town got $1 and the constable 80 cents. He then slipped the remainder in his pocket as his fee for trying himself.

SOUTHERN IRON POOL BROKEN.

An Effort to Bring Northern and Southern Interests Together.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 8.—The compact formed by Southern iron manufacturers a few months ago to maintain prices has been shaken to pieces. The Sloss Iron and Steel Company, the second largest iron producer in the South, has withdrawn from the combination. The reason alleged is the cutting of prices.

It is stated that an effort will now be made to get the Southern manufacturers into an organization with their Northern competitors to eliminate the tendency to cut prices in competitive territory. Prices are now apt to suffer a considerable relapse unless the theory is correct that the dissolution of the combination is with malice aforethought. The Alabama miners are demanding an increase of wages, and some think that the operators will offset their demand by pointing to the derangement of the iron market. As more than half of the coal goes into the manufacture of iron, this representation might have some effect. At any rate the iron pool is a thing of the past.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Road.

CHICAGO, June 8.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Road to-day the following Directors were elected: Edward D. Adams, S. R. Ainsle, Mark Breeden, Jr., Henry Budge, James H. Eckels, Fred T. Gates, Henry S. Hawley, Colgate Hoyt, Charles L. Hutchinson, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Kemper K. Knapp, E. R. Knowlton, William A. Reed, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Henry Rust. The purchase of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway, hitherto operated under lease, was authorized.

PLATT'S FRIENDS ELATED

They Laugh Because the "Boss" Can Now Dictate Terms to Gov. Black.

OPPOSITION CHARGES FRAUD

Elections in Several Districts Will Be Contested and Criminal Prosecution Talked of—Quigg Can Be Chairman If Platt Says So.

Organization Republicans were in high spirits yesterday at the completeness of the victory gained at Tuesday's primaries over the opposition forces. It was not so much the fact of the victory, for that they had never doubted, that delighted them as the opportunity it affords Senator Platt to dictate terms to Gov. Black.

The returns from the primaries show that the anti-Platt organization will send only nineteen delegates to the New York Republican County Committee, and less than thirty to the State Convention. From Kings, the delegation will be practically solid for Mr. Platt's nominee, and a like result obtained in Queens and Richmond.

Of the 971 delegates to the State Convention 336 will go from New York City, 188 from New York County, 132 from Kings, 19 from Queens, and 7 from Richmond. It is no secret that Gov. Black can have a renomination from Mr. Platt's organization if he wants and will pay for it. The organization in this city demands an extra session and anti-Tammany legislation to avenge the removal of Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips, and it has been said semi-officially for the last two weeks that an ultimatum to that effect was sent to the Governor. If any reply was received it has not been made public.

The anti-Platt Republicans are as much cast down as their opponents are elated. They did not hope to control the County Committee, but they felt and expressed themselves confident of winning eight of the thirty-five districts, and of defeating Lemuel E. Quigg and his supporters in the Nineteenth district.

As a matter of fact, they won the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Districts, divided by a compromise ticket the delegation from the Twenty-ninth, and succeeded in obtaining one delegate who was on both tickets in the Thirty-first District, making a total of nineteen delegates to represent the association in the County Committee, which consists of 221 members.

Mr. Quigg Elected, Too.

Mr. Quigg successfully overcame all the opposition to him, and was elected to the County Committee from both his own and the First Assembly District. It was said last night that he had not decided to be a candidate for the Chairmanship again. He went to Washington yesterday afternoon, it was presumed, to consult with Senator Platt upon the matter. The committee will meet to organize Tuesday night.

If Mr. Quigg is a candidate, and Mr. Platt declares for him, he will be elected without opposition, but if Mr. Platt keeps his hands off and does not interfere, there will be plenty of opposition to his election. In such event the Chairmanship will probably fall to George R. Bidwell, the Collector of the Port, also a delegate from the Nineteenth District.

At the headquarters of the Republicans of the County of New York, in the St. James Building, many complaints were made yesterday as to the treatment received at the polls by the anti-Platt voters. It was decided to contest the elections in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Districts on the ground of flagrant violations of the election law, and threats were made of criminal prosecution for fraudulent voting and enrollment.

Secretary French of the organization declared that the primary election, if it had done nothing else, had proved that enrollment by petition is a farce, and that hundreds of men in every district were set down as enrolled who had never enrolled.

Mr. French said they had affidavits to prove that many had voted in the Twentieth and Twenty-second and that the men who really owned those names had not enrolled. In the election district of the Fourth Assembly District, bounded by Madison, Catharine, and Market Streets and the East River, 145 men had voted the regular Republican ticket.

In the same district, in 1896, only 42 had voted for McKinley, and the largest Republican vote ever polled in the district before that year was 33. Mr. French said his organization is prepared to prove in the courts that a like condition of affairs existed in nearly all the districts.

As soon as the lists of voters enrolled appeared in The City Record the different district organizations mailed a circular to every enrolled voter. At the St. James Building headquarters yesterday more than 100 of those circulars were received from the Post Office indorsed "not known" and reports of similar conditions were made from the district headquarters.

George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, was at the headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, all day compiling the returns. He denied that there had been any fraud or padding of the enrollment, and said it was natural for the defeated faction to try and find some excuse for its poor showing.

Senator Austen's Prediction.

Senator George C. Austen, in a congratulatory letter to Mr. Quigg, wrote:

The victory of last night was overwhelmingly complete. I trust our friends on the other side will now be convinced that party organization cannot be destroyed by voting at the polls or at conventions or by passing resolutions confirmed by them to their own satisfaction in every detail.

When in Albany last Winter, on one occasion I told Gov. Black that he could sign with his eyes closed any primary bill drawn up and that the organization would still win. What will Brookfield and his friends do now with no "padded polls," no "fraudulent enrollments," no "concealed rolls," no "intimidation at the primaries"—and still the same result? It is to laugh.

The election officers who served as Inspectors at the primaries began filing official returns of the vote at the election bureaus of the different boroughs early yesterday morning. All must be filed at the bureau at Police Headquarters before 10 A. M. to-day. A detail of fifty policemen has been made to canvass the vote. Under the provisions of the new law, the work must be completed by 4 P. M. to-morrow.

A protest was filed at the bureau against the validity of the Republican election in the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, on behalf of John Gunner, who is fighting for the leadership there. Paul J. Saloschin, who entered the protest, declared that 75 or 80 fraudulent votes were cast there.

ENGEL MAY BE REMOVED.

Tammany Hall Tired of the Continued Complaints from His District—Other Democratic Contests.

But few changes were made in the ranks of the Democratic leaders by Tuesday's primaries. All the contests there were more or less personal and were not directed against the regular organizations. In this county the only contests were against Martin Engel in the Eighth District, W. E. Stillings in the Twenty-third, and J. J. Mulligan in the annexed district.

Engel and Stillings easily defeated the opposition against them, but Mulligan, who had neglected to carry out some suggestion made by Mr. Croker just before he went to Europe, found all his efforts futile and succumbed to the friends of Councilman William J. Hyland.

It was whispered yesterday that the end of the trouble in the Eighth and Twenty-third was not reached when the votes were counted. Tammany Hall is tired at the continued complaints against Engel and his leadership, and has about decided to relieve him of the leadership and to install Assemblyman Timothy Sullivan—little Tim—in his place. A little discipline will be meted out to leader Stillings unless he can find some way to establish harmony in his district.

In Brooklyn, where the divisions are wards, there were also few contests. In the Fifth Ward the old Clancy-Conlon fight cropped up again, and Clancy as usual won. In the Tenth, the opposition to the Gray faction retired early in the day. Warden Patrick Hayes regained his control of the Thirteenth Ward, and ex-Fire Commissioner John Ennis again proved himself the boss of the Fifteenth. Robert T. Brown of the Twenty-eighth went down to defeat before Councilman Hester.

John Sutphin, for the last twenty-five years the Democratic leader in Queens, lost his fight with John P. Madden, Deputy Commissioner of Highways in the borough. Eight of the thirteen delegates elected to the County Committee are for Madden, and the Chairmanship of the delegation carries with it the leadership of the borough. Contrary to general expectation the Gleason men, instructed by ex-Mayor Gleason, it was said, voted for Madden.

Shortly before the expiration of his term as Mayor, Mr. Gleason thrashed Mr. Madden, and the men have since been considered mortal enemies. The change shown by the vote is considered as evidence that Mr. Gleason desires to finish laying his water mains in the borough.

BUTTLING CARRIED HIS WARD.

M. J. Dady, However, Secured Control of the Assembly District.

The claim made by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff that ex-Sheriff Buttling lost the three largest of the election districts in his own ward, the Fifth, at the Brooklyn primaries on Tuesday, is unfounded. Mr. Buttling carried every district in his ward, although a fight was made against him in each. The other wards in the Second Assembly District were carried by Michael J. Dady.

The First Ward, comprising the Heights neighborhood, stood by Theodore B. Willis and rebuked those Republicans who claim that, being under indictment, Mr. Willis ought to retire from politics. Willis did not personally appear in the fight, which was conducted by Assemblyman Wagstaff. Col. Willis L. Ogden headed the anti-Willis ticket, which carried only three election districts.

Walter B. Atterbury's victory in the Twenty-third Ward was the result of hard and ceaseless work. Nearly every Republican of prominence in the ward was opposed to him. One influence which operated powerfully in Atterbury's behalf was the appearance of Ernst Nathan among the opposition. Mr. Nathan is distrusted by the anti-machine people in the ward even more than Atterbury himself, and the imposing array of independent names which headed the anti-Atterbury ticket could not overcome the prejudice against him.

UNION CLUB ELECTION.

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper Chosen President—House Committee Re-elected.

The Board of Governors of the Union Club elected the following officers last night: Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, President; J. Hampden Robb, Vice President; Franklin Bartlett, Secretary, and Henry De Forest Weekes, Treasurer. The members of the old House Committee were re-elected. They are Joseph Agostini, Courtlandt D. Moss, Richard N. Young, Henry W. De Forest, and William E. Strong.

Ex-Mayor Cooper was only recently elected a Governor of the club, and his subsequent election as President was expected at that time. He has been a member of the club since May 6, 1862, and has several times served on the Governing Board. There was no opposition to any of the candidates elected.

The question of moving was not discussed, the election being the only business transacted. This question, however, has not been dropped.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring Construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held yesterday. Resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States after thorough investigation of its practicability and cost by the Engineering Corps of the Government.

On motion of Silas M. Giddings the Executive Committee was authorized to draft resolutions of thanks to President McKinley for appointing Oscar S. Straus, one of the Vice Presidents of the board, Minister to Turkey, and to have a copy of the resolutions forwarded to the President.

On motion of Albert Plant the board indorsed the proposition to amend Schedule B of the Revenue bill by reducing the amount of the proposed stamp tax from 4 cents on the dollar of retail selling price to 1 cent on the dollar, and from one-quarter of a cent on articles retailing for 5 cents to one-eighth of a cent on all articles retailing for 10 cents or less.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the exemption of goods in the hands of wholesalers and retailers from the operation of the stamp tax law, and giving to the manufacturers of articles subject to the stamp tax the privilege of furnishing private dies for printing stamps to be used by them.

ENGINEER MENOCAL'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Acting Secretary Allen has approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of the court-martial which passed upon the charges against Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal. The officer was found guilty of negligence in connection with the construction of the big dry dock in the New York Navy Yard, and was sentenced to suspension from duty for three years, on furlough pay, which is $1,250 per annum, while his full pay was $3,000. Nine of the ten members of the court-martial recommended the exercise of clemency in this case, but the department disregarded this recommendation.

Mr. Menocal stood third on the list of civil engineers at the time of his suspension, and held the relative rank of Commander. He has been in the service since 1874, and would have been retired for age Sept. 1. When that date arrives he will be under suspension, and it is the opinion of naval officers that when he comes to be retired he will receive as his retired pay only $1,300 a year instead of the $2,600 he would have received if he had remained on the active list until September. His furlough pay is $1,300, and Section 1,593 of the Revised Statutes provides that: "Officers placed on the retired list on furlough pay shall receive only one-half of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence on the retired list."

Another section provides that the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, may transfer any officer on the retired list from the furlough list to the retired pay list. This may afford the President a chance, on an appeal in behalf of Mr. Menocal, to grant him some of the salary he seems to have forfeited.

Arrival of the Allegheny.

The steamer Allegheny, that arrived from Jamaica last evening and had also stopped at Costa Rica, Savanilla, and Greytown, brought forty passengers, mostly Americans. Among them were the members of the Nicaraguan Commission, Luther S. Snyder, Laughlin F. McNeil, Charles P. E. Leugert, Alexander T. Norris, and Robert H. Belknap. Another passenger was Mrs. Estetta K. Dent, wife of United States Consul Dent, at Kingston.

Observance of Flag Day.

The American Flag Association, of which Col. Ralph E. Prime is President and Gen. O. O. Howard Vice President, urges an extraordinary and enthusiastic observance of Flag Day, which is next Tuesday. In a communication on the subject of this year's celebration, James M. King of the Executive Committee of the association sketches the history of our flag.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Edwin Knowles has arranged that Mrs. Fiske will continue in "Divorcons" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for another week, and perhaps longer.

Miss Lillian Russell has practically completed her arrangements for her departure for Europe. She will leave about June 15, earlier than she anticipated. Her Berlin engagement begins early in August, and in the meantime she will visit many of the popular watering places of Europe.

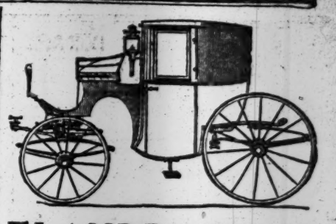
Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's is making many changes in his new production, "Cook's Tours," and, in addition to the large cast he has now in the play, Miss Marie Dressler has been engaged, and will make her first appearance next Saturday night.

The West Point Cadets of the class of 1900, about eighty in number, will be present at the performance of "Erminie" this evening. They will occupy an entire section of the orchestra in the centre of the house, and will be in full dress uniform. The auditorium will be appropriately decorated in their honor.

A musical sketch, entitled "A Jolly Beggar," the book and music of which were written by Val Voltz, was given at Tony Pastor's yesterday afternoon, for copyright purposes. The four characters in the skit were portrayed by Miss Sadie Handy and Mr. Voltz, and both the sketch and its rendition were exceedingly clever. The many bright sayings and situations were thoroughly appreciated by a large audience.

Managers Mordaunt and Block yesterday signed a contract with J. H. Kahn, manager of the Columbus Theatre, for the appearance of their stock company at the theatre next season for a certain period. They will produce a series of new plays.

The cast of the "Ragged Regiment," Stephen's new play, which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre June 20, will include Aubrey Boucicault, Edgar L. Davenport, Frank Mordaunt, Frazer Coulter, Frank Deane, Blanche Walsh, Effie Germon, Annie Clark, and others.



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We receive in trade a number of second-hand vehicles of all styles, which, after being thoroughly renaired in our own factory, are offered at low prices.

PRINCE ALBERT'S TOUR.

He Will Be Mrs. Potter Palmer's Guest in Newport Saturday and Will Sail for Home June 20.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 8.—On Saturday Prince Albert of Belgium, with his suite, will arrive from Canada and will be the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer at Friedham, remaining there until about the 15th inst. On June 20 he will sail for home. His suite will consist of Col. Yungbludt, aide de camp and Chamberlain at Court; Dr. Males, Court Physician, and Mr. Joostens, Secretary of the Belgian Legation. Mr. Joostens is very well known here socially, and last season passed a lengthy visit in Newport.

The Prince,

TO MUSTER MEN DIRECT

Existing Regiments Will Be Recruited Exactly as the Regulars Are Taken In.

GOVERNORS HAVE NO PART

Under the Second Call for Troops the Government Consulted the Executives of States as to Supplying Troops Simply as Courtesy.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The War Department plan of recruiting all existing volunteer regiments to their maximum strength out of the second levy is not being permitted to go through entirely without interruption.

A sample of the difficulty in its pathway is a telegram received to-day from Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, protesting against the sending of recruiting parties into that State from the regiments in the field, declaring that he had already arranged to supply the recruits needed, and that the department's action if not otherwise explained would embarrass him.

It is not known at the War Department what scheme Gov. Voorhees has adopted for recruiting the New Jersey Regiments, but it is recognized that if the uniform plan promulgated by the Adjutant General is to be varied to suit the Executive of each State inextricable confusion will result, and equally inevitable delay.

The Department has set out to recruit the volunteer regiments exactly as it would and is recruiting the regular commands. The work is not one which the Governors have anything to do with, strictly speaking. The organizations that are being strengthened have passed entirely out of the jurisdiction of the State authorities, and they are being consulted concerning the recruiting purely as a matter of courtesy.

That Gov. Voorhees has undertaken to do this recruiting on his own account, it is felt, must be due to misapprehension. The Adjutant General's office is adhering strictly to its decision not to take any steps toward mustering in new organizations under the second volunteer call until the regimental recruiting is well under way.

ASTOR BATTERY MAY CAMP.

Reports to This Effect Among the Men —Equipments Received.

There was a rumor among the men in the Astor Battery yesterday that the command was to leave the barracks early this morning and go into camp somewhere in Westchester County for a few days, prior to starting for San Francisco. Another report had it that the battery was to camp at Mr. Astor's country place in Rhinebeck. Lieut. March, who is in charge, refused to say anything about these reports.

Yesterday a large consignment of harness, saddles, and minor equipment arrived at the barracks, and the men received aluminum combs and brushes, soap and towels from Mr. Astor, who has already contributed to their comforts by gifts of brier pipes, tobacco, &c. Yesterday there was engraved on the breach of every Hotchkiss gun:

Presented to
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
by
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
1898.

It was learned that no orders have yet been received from Washington, and no arrangements have been made with the Quartermaster's Department about transportation. The battery, however, can move on twelve hours' notice.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Brigadier Generals—CHARLES P. MATTOCKS of Maine, MARKE W. SHEAFE of South Dakota.

Inspector General, with Rank of Major—DANIEL M. WHITE of New Hampshire.

Additional Paymasters—HIRAM L. GRANT of North Carolina, THOMAS A. CUMMINGS of Montana, EUGENE COFFIN of the District of Columbia.

Brigade Surgeons, with Rank of Major—WILLIAM H. DEVINE of Massachusetts, (nomination of William Devine of Massachusetts withdrawn.)

Assistant Quartermaster, with Rank of Captain—CLIFTON L. FENTON of Ohio.

Commissaries of Subsistence, with Rank of Captain—CHARLES MOWER of Ohio, FREDERICK POMEROY of New York.

Major and Chief Quartermaster—OTTO FAULK of Wisconsin.

First Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be First Lieutenants, ARTHUR J. COSTE of Texas, LEWIS PORTER FEATHERSTONE of Texas.

Third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be Surgeon, with rank of Major, SEATON NORMAN of the Marine Hospital Service, Capt. EDWARD WILSON of Georgia; First Lieutenants, DANIEL L. M. PEIXOTTO of New York, JOHN A. CONDON of Tennessee.

Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be First Lieutenant, J. COURTNEY NIXON of Alabama.

Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be First Lieutenant, ELISHA ELDRIDGE WRIGHT of Tennessee; Second Lieutenants, HERBERT M. WETTSON of Tennessee, ROBERT M. BARTON of Tennessee.

Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be Majors, FELIX ROSENBERG of Ohio, CHARLES M. TRAVIS of Indiana; Surgeon, with rank of Major, JAMES HUSTON HEPBURN of the District of Columbia; Captains, RICHARD T. JACOB of Kentucky, WILLIAM FRYE TEBBETTS of New York; First Lieutenants, AMBROSE C. G. WILLIAMS FOOTE of New York, PHILIP F. HOFFMAN of Kansas.

Ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—To be Major, DUNCAN E. HARRISON of Mississippi; Surgeon, with rank of Major, AURELIS PALLONES of New Jersey; Captain, WINSLOW S. LINCOLN of Massachusetts; First Lieutenant, CHARLES PHILLMORE of Ohio.

Tenth Regiment United States Volunteers—To be First Lieutenant, ARTHUR ROYAL JOYCE of Connecticut.

PASSING OF CAMP BLACK.

Forty-seventh Starts for Garrison Duty To-day and the Others Will Follow—Thirteenth's Men Not Dissatisfied.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, June 8.—The breaking up of Camp Black will commence at daylight to-morrow, and, according to the latest plan, the Forty-seventh will march out of camp at 10:30 o'clock, bound for the posts it is to guard on the coast of Rhode Island. The regiment will go by train to Long Island City, and there take a Fall River boat for the coast. The regiment will leave camp as a whole and land at Providence. There the details will scatter to the posts assigned them. The Twenty-second will move out of camp Friday, and on Saturday at the latest the First will go down the harbor to man the forts at the Narrows and at Governors Island. By Saturday the only remains of Camp Black, so recently a big military rendezvous, will be the headquarters tent, seventeen members of the Medical Department, unassigned as yet, and one company of the First Regiment, which cannot get away for a week at least, because it is in quarantine on account of measles. When headquarters and the doctors will go is not known.

The cynosure of all eyes to-day was Major Robert Emmet of the First Regiment. Major Emmet was Officer of the Day and in charge of the grand rounds. The men in camp had seen the Major before, but they never saw him rigged out in the new regulation uniform of the army. Something caused the officers at the Army Building to send down a single suit complete for trial. It fitted Major Emmet as if made for him, and he donned it. It was made of "khaki," a sort of twilled duck. In color it is drab. It had blue facings and an ample supply of pockets. This evening Major Emmet pronounced the suit a success.

Col. Barber of the First to-day designated Lieut. Col. Stackpoole as recruiting officer. The Lieutenant Colonel and a non-commissioned officer and four privates will go to Albany to-morrow to open headquarters there to enlist men enough to bring the regiment up to the army standard of 106 men to a company.

The Thirteenth Battalion that was, but while is now the Third Battalion of the Twenty-second, to-day resented the charges that it was dissatisfied with the order attaching it to the regiment. With their Captain's permission, the men drew up a round robin stating that they were perfectly satisfied with their assignment and thanking Col. Bartlett, his officers, and the men of the First and Second Battalions for the courtesies extended.

EXPERTS LOOK FOR A CAMP.

Board of Officers to Find a Southern Site for Use in Case of an Emergency.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—With a view to being prepared for an emergency which might render necessary the abandonment of one or more of the existing camps of volunteers, the War Department has set on foot an expert investigation of various proposed camping sites in the South. To conduct this investigation, a board of officers has been appointed, consisting of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers; Major George H. Hopkins, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, and First Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers.

The board is instructed to proceed to Columbia, S. C.; thence to Savannah, Ga.; thence to Fernandina, Fla., and thence to Miami, Fla., with a view to ascertaining suitable camp grounds for forces now in the field.

After completing the prescribed tour, the board, with the exception of Col. Greenleaf, will return to this city and make a written report of its investigation, with recommendations to the Secretary of War. The report of this inquiry, it is stated at the War Department, is to have at hand all the data that would be needed in selecting a new camping place in case it should be necessary to move the troops from any one of the present concentration points on account of sickness, lack of water supply, or any other cause. It is specifically denied that the investigation has anything to do with any proposition to change the location of Camp Alger or, in fact, with any condition existing. It is solely a precautionary measure, it is asserted, based on the possibility of an epidemic of disease breaking out in some one of the present camps or of the sanitary conditions in some of them becoming unsafe, or of some other similar but now seemingly remote contingency.

The board named is made up of representatives of the various branches of the service, engineers, Quartermasters' Department, Adjutant General's office, and Medical Department. A camp selected by such a body of experts will, it is felt, be very likely to be free from the objections urged against certain of the locations now in use which were chosen hastily and without expert examination.

THE DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

President McKinley Invited to Review the Troops July 4—New York Recruiters Named.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 8.—A movement is now on foot to have President McKinley and such of his Cabinet officers as can accompany him inspect the park army on the Fourth of July. A formal invitation will be extended, and the President will be urged to accept. If the invitation is accepted the President and his party will be elaborately entertained by the city and in the park.

The following men have been detailed from the Fourteenth New York to go to Brooklyn and assist the officers in recruiting: Sergts. Keiblen, Greet, White, and Rhodbeck, Corp. Mitchell, Privates Logan, Chrystie, Nordenburg, Rivan, Ormiston, Townsend, and Hooper.

Col. Wilder reported for duty to Gen. Grant to-day, and assumed command of the Fourteenth. Gen. Grant took his own Colonel's shoulder straps off and presented them to Col. Wilder, expressing the wish that they would be as fortunate to him as commander of the Fourteenth as they had been to himself.

Gen. Grant to-day received a notification from the General Council of Founders and Patriots of America that resolutions had been passed to present him with a General's sash and sword belt.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky, after visiting the Kentucky regiments, visited Gen. Grant and complimented him highly on the organization of his division, and the New York regiments. With the Governor were Gen. Collier, Cols. Forester, Griffith, Landrum, Mengley, Wilson, Cohen, Ahling, Smith, and Ashland, Col. and Mrs. Murphy, Miss Christine Bradley, Mrs. Lenox, Major Ballard, and Commissioner of Agriculture Moore. As the Kentuckians were leaving Gov. Bradley told Gen. Grant he would see that some of Kentucky's finest whisky was sent to him as an expression of Kentucky's regard. Gen. Grant accepted the tender and said as he was a teetotaler he would use it with visitors. Gov. Bradley in his speech to the Second Kentucky Regiment to-day said:

"Kentucky, look to your laurels. On one side of you is a regiment from that great Western State of Nebraska, and on the other side is another fine regiment from the Empire State," referring to the Second Nebraska and the Ninth New York. "Both of these regiments are," said he, "no doubt good fighters, but while our men may not now be as well equipped, nevertheless, they are fighters, and good ones, too, and will, no doubt, stand worthily upon Kentucky's record. Stand together and watch your laurels." The Second Kentucky and Second Nebraska Regiments are great favorites with the New York men.

Col. Greene of the Ninth New York has appointed the following men to aid the officers in recruiting in New York: Sergts. Doyle, Buck, and Staats; Privates Richard, Wilson, Condon, Westbrook, Maneville, Merrick, Marken, Dean, and Kohn. Lieut. Merry of the Ninth has been detailed as Brigade Surgeon.

Col. Chauncey of the Fifth New York has appointed Lieut. E. E. Acker as Brigade Quartermaster and Lieut. Nelson as regimental commissary. Col. Chauncey has detailed the following men to assist officers in recruiting in New York for the Eighth, Sergts. Gorman, Epprecht, Wheeler, McLaughlin, Mengen, Pickard, O'Donnell, Badenhauser, Corps. Stead, Haynes, Lespin, and Private Manning.

Col. Leonard of the Twelfth New York has appointed Battalion Adjt. Parker as Quartermaster, and Quartermaster Lowdin as Battalion Adjutant. The detail of the Twelfth New York for recruiting will be announced to-morrow.

Great indignation exists in all the New York regiments here owing to the false reports being published in some New York papers regarding their not getting enough to eat. Every one has a plenty and of excellent quality. The officers and a great majority of the men are incensed that their respective regiments should be placed in a false position. There is but one complaint among the New York men throughout, and that is long and loud, "Why don't the State of New York pay us?" It is common talk in other State regiments regarding the way the New York men are being treated in this matter.

Senator Allen and Judge Hayward of Nebraska to-day reviewed the Second Nebraska Regiment, and a magnificent dress parade was held. Inspector General Rogers of Gen. Grant's staff, who witnessed the review, said it was one of the best he had seen, and that, as a whole, they were a magnificent body of troops. Senator Allen said he was very proud of the men, and congratulated Col. Bills most warmly.

Col. Hoff, the Chief Surgeon of the Third Army Corps, among which are some of the New York regiments, requests that some aid society undertake to organize a base of supplies, by which such delicacies as do not come under army rations, yet which are most helpful to the sick, can be sent direct into the division hospitals of this corps. Col. Hoff said:

"Even if I had $100,000 placed at my disposal, I have not the means of getting the goods into the camp and hospital, this camp being twelve miles from Chattanooga. I would suggest that some organization in New York gather their supplies there and then ship to Chattanooga to some appointed agent of their own, who will be in Chattanooga to receive the shipments and will then personally see that the goods are delivered into the division hospitals. The transportation facilities are handicapping us most severely."

Lieut. Whitney's Arrival.

Lieut. H. H. Whitney of the United States Army arrived yesterday morning on the steamer Ardanrose, which had come from Ponce and Arroyo by way of St. Thomas. Lieut. Whitney has been to Puerto Rico, where he has observed the military strength and defenses of the island, and he has important information for the War Department. On landing here Lieut. Whitney went to the New Amsterdam Hotel. He refused to see any reporters or to discuss his trip with any one. He left for Washington on the 3 o'clock train.

NEW REGIMENTS INSPECTED

Gen. Tillinghast Looks Over the Men at Four Armories.

A SPLENDID SHOWING MADE

Gov. Black Can Supply the Men Needed from This State on Short Notice.

Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery; Major Burbank, United States Army; Col. Hilton, Assistant Inspector General, and Paymaster Gen. Healy made a tour of inspection of some of the provisional regiments last night that have been formed to take the place of those now in the field. The regiments inspected were the One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, and One Hundred and Seventy-first, and from the statements made after the inspection by Gen. Tillinghast a flattering report will go to Gov. Black both on the condition of the commands and the work of the men who have been recruiting them.

The first regiment visited was the One Hundred and Eighth. The men were drawn up in regimental formation and in open order of inspection, while the Adjutant General and those accompanying him passed between the lines scrutinizing every man. The men, of course, were ununiformed and unarmed.

The same order was gone through in the cases of the other regiments. At the One Hundred and Seventy-first Col. Francis and his staff and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith accompanied the inspecting officers, and Gen. Tillinghast warmly congratulated the Colonel on the command he had formed, of which there were ten companies in line.

"I am both pleased and surprised," said Gen. Tillinghast after the inspection. "All the regiments made a capital showing, especially the One Hundred and Seventy-first, who are as fine a body of recruits as I ever saw. Naturally the thing looks a little crude to a military man, but all that will be remedied as soon as the equipments are used. These are being made as fast as possible, and I hope before many weeks have passed to have the new National Guard armed and equipped, and ready for any call that may be made on it. My visit has no other significance than to make an inspection, so that I can report to the Governor the condition of the regiments and their needs.

"About the second call we know absolutely nothing. Gov. Black has received no word from Washington about it, and until we know in what shape this will come, we naturally do not know what we are going to do. I can say this, however, if the Governor is given discretion in how to raise men to fill up the ranks of the regiments in the field to their maximum strength, he will take from each of the provisional regiments enough men to fill the ranks of their predecessors. This has been promised the men under the order forming them, and these regiments will also have precedents in volunteering whenever the call is issued to us."

"Does that mean that the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments will not be called on to volunteer when the second call comes?" was asked.

"I cannot say anything on that subject," was the reply, "and in the absence of any news from Washington I do not think that the Governor has formed any plan. As soon as we are called upon we can raise the men necessary in an hour and a half. There are any number ready and willing to go to the front at once."

In regard to his proposed trip South to look after the welfare of the New York regiments, Gen. Tillinghast said that for the present nothing would be done in that matter, as he was too busy now at Albany and could not get away. He said there was a possibility of his taking such a trip in the future, and that he was anxious to take it and ready whenever orders came from the Governor.

"What about the State pay for the New York volunteers?" was asked.

"We have put a force of twenty-four clerks at work on the pay rolls, and they will shortly be straightened out so that the men can get their money. The delay has not been at headquarters, and any one who saw the condition of the rolls would understand that. They were in the worst shape imaginable and the Paymaster, who is under $50,000 bonds, could not be expected to pay on such rolls as those. The trouble arose over the different terms of service of the men. Some were in camp a day, others several days, others again a week or two, and these were so jumbled up that it has taken a large force to straighten them out."

Regarding the rumors over the restoration of the Thirteenth Regiment to its former status, Gen. Tillinghast said that while he had heard reports that Gov. Black favored such a plan the Governor had not said anything to him about it. Gen. Tillinghast returns to Albany this morning.

To-night Major Gen. Roe will inspect the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, and seven companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth. Three more companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth will take the oath on next Wednesday night, and to-night Company G of the One Hundred and Seventy-first will be mustered in by Major McClintock.

UNIFORMS FOR THE TROOPS.

Suitable Material Found at Last and a Few Contracts Made by the War Department.

Arrangements have at last been concluded by the War Department for furnishing the armies in the field with uniforms suitable to tropical climates. This has been accomplished after many delays, which are said to have been caused by the difficulties experienced by the Quartermaster's Department in finding material in the American market similar to the goods worn by the German soldiery, which had been recommended by Gen. Miles.

The goods finally selected and contracted for closely resembles the standard determined upon, and is made of brown canvas and "drill weave." The contracts were awarded yesterday by Deputy Quartermaster Kimball as follows:

Brown canvas uniforms: To C. Kenyon & Co. of Brooklyn, 10,000 infantry coats at $1.23 each, 10,000 infantry trousers at 95 cents each, 10,000 infantry coats and 10,000 trousers at $2.28 and $1, respectively.

These articles are to be turned out at the rate of 5,000 a day, and are to be delivered at the front as rapidly as possible. These contracts will be followed by others for from 50,000 to 100,000 more uniforms. At the rate of 5,000 per day, the full supply will not have been delivered before July 15.

MEN TO FILL TROOP A.

Nineteen Are Chosen and Pass the Physical Examination—Many Are Disappointed.

Nearly fifty eager troopers of Squadron A crowded about the entrance of the office of Surgeon Nathan S. Jarvis, at the Armory Building, yesterday. Nineteen of this number underwent a physical examination prior to being mustered into the Government service. The others were substitutes, who lingered about the doors of the examining room until the last of the lucky nineteen had passed under the eyes of the surgeons, in the vain hope that some of their comrades would be rejected and that they might fill the vacancies.

The successful candidates had been chosen by lot at an enthusiastic muster at the armory on Tuesday, to join Troop A of the squadron, whose strength will be expanded from 84 to 103 men, in compliance with the recent orders of the War Department, requiring the increasing to their maximum strength the regiments already mustered in.

According to the provisions of the department's recent order, Lieut. Freilnghuysen and Sergt. Emmett of Troop A came here from Camp Alger Tuesday with an order to muster in nineteen additional men. It was arranged to take six men from each of the three troops left here. The Captains cast lots to determine from which troop the single odd man was to be taken to make up the nineteen. Troop B won. Lots then were cast to determine who should go to the front.

The lucky men will be mustered in at once, and will start for Virginia to-day. They are Privates Stillman, Perry, Benjamin, Coyne, Sliddell, Fraescher, Grannis, Barclay, Heaton, Mills, Wallace, Lannon, Drake, Knuston, Crowell, McKinley, Pearce, Stevens, and Chapman.

It was stated by Capt. Bridgman yesterday that the squadron would attend in a body its annual church services on June 19, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Chaplain D. Parker Morgan will preach.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

SEA GIRT, June 8.—Gov. Voorhees returned to "The Little White House" this morning, and spent the day in consultation with Adjt. Gen. Stryker and Quartermaster Gen. Donnelly concerning New Jersey's quota of volunteers under President McKinley's second call for troops. Gov. Voorhees was in Washington last week, and succeeded in inducing the War Department, it is said, to consent to have New Jersey furnish 2,290 volunteers under the second call, in order that a full regiment and a Hospital Corps might be provided, in addition to the 900 men required to fill the quota of the First, Second, and Third Regiments, now in the field.

The Governor will issue his proclamation calling for volunteers within fifteen minutes after he hears from the War Department. Under the second call he will ask for 1,300 volunteers for a provisional regiment, to be designated the Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. This new regiment will be made up of volunteer companies and individual volunteers from the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments. The National Guard will not be called upon as a regularly organized body.

RED CROSS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A Discussion Behind Closed Doors as to the Society's Duties.

The General Committee of the Red Cross Society held a protracted meeting behind closed doors yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, with William T. Wardwell in the chair. Bishop Potter was present for the first time, and others there were Levi P. Morton, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, Dr. George F. Shrady, Douglas Robinson, William R. Stuart, Jacob H. Schiff, John P. Faure, James Speyer, Howard Townsend, Gustav H. Schwab, and Stephen Barton.

Information of the simplest nature as to what took place was at first refused. According to Dr. Shrady, James Speyer, who is one of the newer members of the committee, stirred up a warm argument by asking questions as to what composed the work of the Red Cross. When Mr. Malone was asked if a "row" had resulted from Mr. Speyer's questions, he said it depended upon what one called a "row." He thought it was simply a difference of opinion.

In response to an invitation, a few members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee were present. It is proposed that the women be permitted to enter the General Committee, and they were invited that the coalition might be perfected. After considerable discussion, which Mr. Wardwell said was harmonious, the matter was referred to a special committee, which will report at the next meeting.

A Finance Committee was appointed, which in a few days will issue appeals for funds. The special committee on a tug for the navy relief service reported. Several boats have been examined, but no definite conclusion has been reached.

In response to a request from the Medical Advisory Board, asking that its scope and duties be defined, resolutions were passed requesting the board to advise the Relief Committee as to the best form of ambulance for field service; as to the best plan of examination for Red Cross surgeons and nurses; as to the best form of field hospital for service on Cuban soil, and the best appliances and supplies for the same, and to furnish a diet list for land and sea in the tropics.

VESSEL FROM SPAIN HERE.

Capt. Clausen of the British tramp steamer Mangara, which arrived yesterday from Huelva, Spain, said that he had first gone from Scotland to Teneriffe, Canary Islands, with a cargo of coal. He was there four days, but the Spaniards did not seem to be doing anything to strengthen the fortifications. On May 14 the Mangara left for Huelva, and the vessel was loaded with sulphur and copper ore.

"The feeling against Americans at Huelva is very strong," said Capt. Clausen, "and our men were advised when they went ashore not to say that they were Americans. There town is full of Spanish soldiers. Very few of the people can read, but there are public readers who read the papers to the crowds for a small sum. These public readers were surrounded by crowds most of the day, listening to the Spanish reports about the war. All kinds of reports were being circulated, and one of these on May 20 was to the effect that the Cadiz fleet was bombarding New York. The people cheered loudly at this news."

REACTION IN SPANISH FOURS.

LONDON, June 8.—Spanish 4s opened at 35⅝, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 35¼, a net loss of ⅞.

PARIS, June 8.—Spanish 4s opened at 35 13-16, 7-16 lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 35 3-16, a net loss of 1 3-16.

Business was slow and prices were firm at the opening of the Bourse to-day. Subsequently prices became easier, under the influence of the reaction in Spanish 4s, due to the reports of Spanish defeats at Manila and Santiago de Cuba. At the close prices were steady.

MADRID, June 8.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 61.90. Gold was quoted at 80.00.

LISBON, June 8.—Gold was quoted to-day at 78.00.

HENRY J. WESTON A SUICIDE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 8.—Henry Janeway Weston, grandson of Henry L. Janeway, the millionaire wall paper manufacturer, and son of Col. Willoughby Weston, a clerk in the Ninth National Bank of New York, shot and killed himself at his grandfather's home, on Livingston Avenue, last night. The suicide was not discovered until midnight.

Reports reached Mr. Janeway yesterday connecting the name of his grandson with a young woman in such a way as to affect the good name of the young man. Twice during the day Mr. Janeway questioned the young man, and the last time received a denial which satisfied him.

After dinner young Weston left the lower part of the house to go to his room to study. He was in his second year at Rutgers, and it was his habit to study two or three hours every evening. Late in the evening his mother, Mrs. Katherine Weston, went to his room. He was not there. She found the bathroom door locked, and, getting no reply to her calls, summoned her father. Mr. Janeway forced the door and found his grandson lying upon the floor. The body was cold. The bullet had entered the left temple and penetrated the brain. The young man left a note saying it would be difficult for him to clear his name, and he had decided to end his life. He said he was not guilty as the stories said.

The suicide acted as a pall upon the wedding in another branch of the Janeway family. This evening Miss Millie Janeway, daughter of Col. J. J. Janeway, was married to the Rev. Henry Scudder, a missionary in the Reformed Church. Only the immediate relatives were present, the many invitations sent out having been recalled during the day by messenger and telegraph.

Mrs. Weston, the young man's mother, is prostrated. Col. Weston has not lived with his wife for some years.

PEFFER RUNS FOR GOVERNOR.

EMPORIA, Kan., June 8.—Ex-United States Senator William A. Peffer was nominated for Governor to-day by the Prohibition State Convention. The platform adopted declares for prohibition and woman suffrage, and indorses the action of the National Government in the war with Spain. Other nominations were made as follows: Lieutenant Governor—R. T. Black; Secretary of State—J. S. Garton; Treasurer—J. Biddison; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. F. N. Buckner; Auditor—H. Hurley; Congressman at Large—M. Williams.

For Attorney General and Assistant Justice no nominations were made, the intention being to support the Republican nominations. The Liberal Party, the bolting wing of the Prohibitionists, was also to have held a convention here to-day, but the attendance was so small that the delegates adjourned after appointing a State Central Committee.

Public Clocks.

Few great cities of America are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaint manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

A GUARD COURT-MARTIAL

Home Members of Old Regiments May Have to Continue Drill.

TEST CASES IN THE NINTH

Men Who Were Rejected by the Regular Army Surgeons Refuse to Drill in the 109th.

For the first time in the history of the National Guard of this city members will be tried by court-martial for refusing to drill in regiments in which they did not enlist originally. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the war and the sending of the regular regiments to the front. In each case of departure there were a large number of men left behind. Some of these volunteered, but were rejected by the Surgeons for physical reasons, while others did not volunteer for business reasons. All such old members have been ordered to report for duty at the old armories with the new organizations forming to take the place of those at the front. Most of these men absolutely fail to notice any orders and refuse to respond for duty.

The climax came in the Ninth Regiment armory on Monday night, when Major Solomon E. Japha, who is the chief recruiting officer of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, saw two men in the armory not drilling whom he recognized as old members of Company E of the Ninth.

"Why aren't you men drilling in the squad?" he asked.

"Because we don't have to," was the reply.

"I know that you are members of the old regiment, and I expect you to drill."

One of the men said: "We are members of the Ninth Regiment. We are willing to drill with them. We wanted to go out with them, but were turned down by the surgeons. Now we don't propose to drill with an organization we don't belong to, and never joined. If the Ninth comes back we will fall in and drill, but not before."

"You are still members of the guard," said the Major. "Under orders of the Adjutant General you must report for duty with the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, and if you refuse to drill, I shall have you court-martialled. I will give you one minute to make up your mind." The Major pulled out his watch and counted the seconds as they were ticked off. When the time was up the men still refused to go on the floor. "I did not want to take any unfair advantage of you men," said the Major, "and gave you an opportunity to obey orders. Now that you have refused, you must take the consequences."

The men were Bruno Kirschner and Emmanuel Barnett, both members of Company K, of which the Captain at the front is William P. Morris. Major Japha yesterday held a consultation with Gen. Butt as to the course to pursue. As there is no One Hundred and Ninth Regiment yet formally organized there are no commissioned officers of the regiment to sit on the court-martial, and Gen. Butt has decided to bring the cases before a brigade court, which will be composed of members of his staff, Major Herbert Parsons, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Clark, and Major F. T. Underhill will probably be among those composing the court. Gen. Butt told Major Japha that he would take severe measures in the matter as an example of such men at once, as discipline must be maintained in his brigade at all hazards, especially at such a time as this.

The charges under which these men will be tried will be brought under Paragraph 232 of the Military Code, and may be for disobedience of orders, disrespect to superiors, mutiny, desertion, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. If the court-martial holds, it will mean that hundreds of Guardsmen now hiding behind a technicality will be forced into the ranks. These Guardsmen have hopes that the absence of all muster rolls, which have gone to the front with the old regiments, will leave the court-martial without any evidence of the previous enlistment of the men, and that, therefore, their offense cannot be proved. It is said Gen. Butt will have a surprise to spring on that point.

CONFERENCE OF JEWS.

To Take Steps to Advance the Interest of Judaism in America.

A conference of members of the Jewish faith of the United States and Canada was begun in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue at Central Park West and Seventieth Street yesterday morning. The object of the conference is to take steps to prevent the younger members of the faith from leaving it, and also to advance the interests of Judaism in America by organization and co-operation.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes of this city, who was afterward made permanent Chairman. Max Cohen and J. Bruchalter of this city were made Secretaries. In the afternoon the report of the Committee on Zionism was read. It states that events have shown that Palestine can be developed to a remarkable degree, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. "The elimination of the idea of the political state from the present progress of Zionism," the report goes on to say, "averts the possibility of opposition from the Turkish Government or those European powers that have special interest in the holy places of the cradle of Christianity."

The proposal to assist existing colonies by the addition to these of desirable members and by opening depots for the reception and sale of their products in the commercial centres of Europe and America was highly commended. The report advocated the dissemination of better facilities for teaching the higher branches of the Hebrew language in Palestine and also a higher quality of Jewish literature.

It was amended so as to recommend the Zionistic movement—the settlement in Palestine of Jewish people—according to the Jewish ritual.

The report of the Committee on Orthodox Congregational Union stated that the advantages of such conferences as the one now being held would make it possible to grapple with some hope of success with the problem of securing a thorough Jewish education for all Jewish children.

"This sacred duty has been wofully neglected," says the committee.

"The results of this neglect are manifest in the ease with which our young drift away from their ancestral faith, at least from the observance of its laws which our faith requires. This deplorable result will be still more terribly manifested unless the cause is effectually checked; and the cause is none other than our failure to instill into our boys and girls such knowledge of our religion."

The report, which was adopted, further recommended that a district rabbinical system might be organized, whereby a number of small communities might be drawn nearer to each other, thereby facilitating means of relief in times of need and sorrow. It was further recommended that a bureau of information be organized to disseminate knowledge to correct misstatements and misrepresentations of the Jews as a people which are so prevalent throughout the world; that some steps be taken regarding the observance of the Sabbath laws.

A resolution was passed making the orthodox Jewish Congregationalists in America an established society. At the evening session addresses were made by the Rev. Meldola Da Sala of Montreal, Canada; L. N. Dembitz of Louisville, Ky., and the Rev. Dr. Schaffer of Baltimore, and a musical programme was given.

At to-day's session a constitution and bylaws will be adopted by the society, and the election of officers will take place. To-night there will be a meeting at the Eldridge Street Synagogue.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Bicycle Insurance Company of Newark N. J.

The Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has been admitted to Newhampshire.

The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of New York has been licensed to do business in the State of Minnesota.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

Samuel L. Bear has retired from the firm of I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co., contract fire insurance brokers, selling his interest to Moses Tanenbaum.

Judge Eugene Cary of Chicago, the Western manager of the German-American Insurance Company, who was in town to attend the funeral of Ernest L. Allen, the late President of the company, left for the West last night.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has been notified by the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association that it has been dropped from membership on account of failure and refusal "to pay its assessments as a member" of the association.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The Hospital Ship Solace and the Cruiser St. Paul Sail — The Hannibal Delayed.

The hospital ship Solace left the navy yard yesterday afternoon to join Admiral Sampson's squadron off Cuba, where she will take on board more sick and wounded sailors and marines and bring them North. The Solace will first go to Santiago, and then to the other points where there are American warships. Some slight repairs were made to the vessel's engines while she was in the yard, and yesterday morning the crew was busy taking on coal and provisions. In addition to these ordinary stores there were several cases which contained delicacies for the sick, which had been sent from the various relief organizations to Medical Director Bloodgood for distribution.

The St Paul, which has been at anchor off Tompkinsville for several days, sailed yesterday afternoon and passed out at Sandy Hook at 7:42 o'clock.

The collier Hannibal was to have sailed yesterday, but has been delayed for a few days owing to a change of arrangements. It is said now that she may be used for some other duty than that of a collier.

There are several steam yachts now in the yard for the purpose of having some slight repairs done, as well as taking coal and provisions and stores aboard. Among them are the Restless, Hist, Eugenie, Aileen, and Stranger.

Work on the cruiser Chicago has been advanced so far that she will be placed in dry dock this week. The foundations for her gun mounts have been put in place and she has been painted from the water line up. There is scarcely any doubt that the cruiser will be ready for active work by the end of the month.

STATUS OF NEWSPAPER BOATS.

Their Appearance in This War Creates a Precedent.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The status of the newspaper dispatch boat in time of war is one of the entirely new questions which, like that of the right to cut cables, has been sprung by the present state of hostilities between this country and Spain. The newspaper boat is a new thing. No such institution has existed in any previous war, and there are consequently no precedents in law or usage to determine its international status.

Reports received here show that in the case of at least one newspaper boat the Danish authorities at St. Thomas refused the privilege of coaling on the ground that to do so might be a violation of neutrality. Whether this was on the ground that the boat was conducting operations against the enemy by collecting information, and deserved therefore to be treated as a belligerent, is not known. It is thought to be more likely, however, that the boat was suspected of having United States officers on board, or of having filibustering intentions, and that she was refused the privilege of coaling on that ground rather than because of her carrying news.

At Kingston, Jamaica, the question has been raised and decided in favor of the dispatch boats, the British authorities, after hesitation and investigation, permitting the fleet of newspaper craft to run in and out there at will while watching the operations before Santiago. The authorities of St. Thomas are naturally a little put out, which will about observing the strict letter and spirit of neutrality than the British, as is evidenced by the degree of their hospitality toward the newspaper craft.

State Department officials say that the question of the status of these boats has not been brought before this Government, so that there has been no determination of their rights.

They are not "public ships" and they are not merchant vessels. It is possible, it is pointed out, that they might be considered as yachts or pleasure craft. Their passengers and crew would, it is assumed, be subject to capture by the ships of the enemy, just as war correspondents are subject to capture and imprisonment on land. They would in the same way be proper subjects for exchange.

THE CARGO OF THE PANAMA.

A Statement from the Treasury Department Regarding Duty.

This communication in regard to the cargo of the Spanish prize steamer Panama was received yesterday from the Treasury Department by Collector Bidwell:

There is no existing law exacting duty on goods condemned by a prize court, and in the absence of such authority no duty can be collected. Neutral goods released by a prize court may be delivered to owner for immediate export. If retained for consumption in this country they become dutiable on appraisement.

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:29
Moon rises	11:33		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:40	Gov. Isl'd	
H. Gate			
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:54	Gov. Isl'd	12:03
H. Gate			1:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY,) JUNE 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Mexico	1:00 P. M.

Wanamaker's

News Notes

ITEMS from the note-book of the reporter of Store News, gathered in a walk through the Store of Great Achievements.

In the Basement

THE Cooking-by-Gas School, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. each day. Warmer weather seems to draw out even larger attendance. It is when the mercury begins to climb ninety-wards that the delightful ease and *coolness* of the gas range becomes better appreciated.

We show 100 sorts of cookers and ranges We sell them *cheatest*. We have arranged with the gas companies to make connections free in eight-tenths of Manhattan and all Brooklyn and Long Island City.

In the basement also, an interested throng about the demonstration of the Belmar Suit and Skirt Holder. An appliance that not only *holds* but smooths and straightens and freshens.

These cost 25c. each. A set of six for $1.50, with a closet rod to hang them on, included.

Here, also, a cheap selling of China, especially of the French Dinner Sets. China man says there's a governmental side to the story. Says that no French china has been allowed to pass through custom house in some time;—a tariff question. Yet he is selling his stock off at reduced prices in the face of a probable increase in them! Like this:

Limoges china dinner sets, 113 pieces; 2 decorations; $30, reduced to $18.50.
Limoges china dinner sets, 113 pieces; 3 decorations, heavily gilt; $42.50, reduced to $25.
French china dinner sets, 113 pieces; green wreath and gold; handles all gilded; $100, reduced to $70.

There are also 10 sets with a piece or two missing.

Those priced up to $25, are now $15;
Those priced up to $50, are now $25.

On the First Floor

The sale of Ribbons. Particular interest seems to center about the Fancy Ribbons at twelve cents and upward. Ribbon man says that these are the lowest prices he has ever known on these goods. That comes from getting more than two million yards at a purchase.

In the Broadway aisles, very fast belt selling. Shirt waist times have evidently arrived. Some of the prices are:—

At 25c.—Of grain leather, black or colors, lined and stitched, metal or covered harness buckles.
At 50c.—Of black seal, turned-in morocco, patent leather, suede or studded morocco.
At 75c.—Of patent leather, with black steel harness buckle; also morocco or seal.
At $1—Of turned-in morocco, with heavy sterling silver harness buckle; also of pigskin with brass buckle.

On the Second Floor

Muslin Underwear selling at full swing. Great drifts and windrows of snowy muslin, delicately set off with tinted linings;—heaps and heaps of the prettiest. Sizes are indicated by ticket colors, to help out the salespeople by helping the customers.

In the Costume Rooms, another mark-down on Tailor-made Dresses. All imported goods in one lot at half price—formerly $55 to $120; now $27.50 to $60.

Some elegant broadcloth suits at $35—some of these were $75, some $60,—beauties. Another lot at $18, in cheviot serge, 3-button cutaway jacket, whole suit taffeta lined. It is the $27.50 suit of last month.

Over in the Golden Salon, they are taking the new French hats very fast. It's really marvellous to see the striking effects at two and three dollars. The Parisian touch is very marked. The thousand hats of Monday have become the five hundred hats of Thursday, but 500 is enough,—while they last. $1.50 to $5.

On the Fourth Floor

Making a clearance in Sideboards,—room needed badly.

Of quartered oak, at $24; was $35.
Of quartered oak, at $27; was $36.
Of mahogany, at $28; was $42.
Of quartered oak, at $33; was $50.
Of quartered oak, at $39.50; was $52.50.
Others up to $260; was $350. Only one of a kind.

Selling here also a lot of Parlor Chairs, about a hundred. Only 8 different patterns and a small lot. They are $18 values. Furniture man has marked them $7.50, because he bought them cheap enough to do so. There's no other reason,—altho' that's quite sufficient.

On the Fifth Floor

Taking applications for the Wanamaker Wheel Club, in blocks and bunches. Very sharp demand for the 1898 Continental (not the "Special") at $29. A very good wheel, indeed, —has all the "talking points," and all the good points. Beautifully finished. It is not sold on instalments. These wheels are:—

The Humber, at $10 a month, ($73).
The Monarch at $8.33 a month, ($50).
Continental (Special) at $5 a month, ($40).

These terms to members of Wanamaker Wheel Club only. Initial fee $5.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A Gift to Trinity College.

President Kilgo of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., announced yesterday, in a dispatch received in this city, the gift of $100,000 to the endowment fund of the college from Washington Duke. Mr. Duke has given, in all, $350,000 to Trinity College, the largest amount of money given to any institution of learning by a Southern man. The donor's generosity was heartily appreciated by the students and Faculty.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Last Days of the History Club

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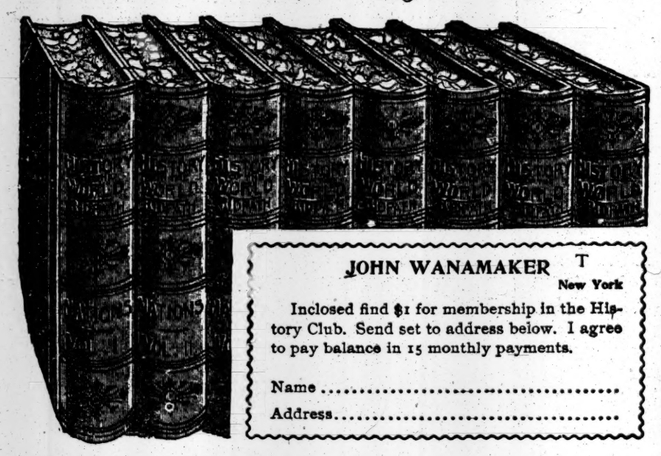

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THE HOUSE AND HAWAII

Strenuous Efforts to Secure Consideration of the Annexation Question To-day.

RESOLUTION BY MR. GROSVENOR

Provides that the Hawaiian Motions Shall Have Precedence Over Other Business, Except Conference Reports, Until Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—To-day's session of the House began and ended with Hawaiian incidents, Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) a leader of the annexationists, figuring in each instance. The incidents grew out of the anxiety of those who want early consideration lest the opposition win a victory and effect undue delay, if not the defeat of the resolutions at this session.

When the House was ready for business this morning, the regular order, pursuant to unanimous consent granted yesterday, was the consideration of the conference report upon the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) demanded the regular order, but withdrew it temporarily to permit the consideration of minor measures.

Mr. Grosvenor gained recognition, and asked unanimous consent to read and have referred to the Committee on Rules a resolution providing for giving the Hawaiian resolutions precedence over all other business except conference reports until disposed of

"I will say to the gentleman," quickly interjected Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) a member of the Rules Committee, "that it is entirely unnecessary to read or present to the House his resolution. He has only to deposit it with the Clerk, and it will be referred appropriately."

"I understand," responded Mr. Grosvenor, "but I want it made plain that the resolution has been introduced and sent to the committee."

"I object," cried Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) renewed his demand for the regular order, and the resolution was forced through the regular channel.

The House then took up the conferrees' report on the Sundry Civil bill, accepted some of the Senate amendments, and agreed to a further conference.

Mr. S. W. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) then called for the Lacey bill, to enable volunteer soldiers to vote at Congressional elections during the war, the bill having been made the special order for to-day. Mr. King (Dem., Utah,) moved to adjourn, but the motion was defeated.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) contended for the bill's constitutionality. At the conclusion of Mr. Powers's speech Mr. Smith moved to adjourn.

Protest from Mr. Grosvenor.

Mr. Grosvenor was instantly upon his feet protesting that he had a parliamentary inquiry. The motion was being pressed and the Ohio member had not been recognized. It was generally understood that the Election bill would come up to-morrow and have precedence.

It was to ascertain the effect of adjournment that Mr. Grosvenor rose. A wrangle ensued pending the vote to adjourn, during which Mr. Grosvenor, in response to some near-by member who had suggested that adjournment would be equivalent to a continuing order making the Election bill privileged to-morrow, said angrily:

"Yes, a continuing order, and it is a continuing order to obstruct the passage of the Hawaiian resolutions."

There was a ripple of applause at this from members favoring annexation. Above the noise of applause and comment, Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) addressing with much vigor Mr. Grosvenor, was heard to declare: "The gentleman should be ashamed to make such an accusation."

After the commotion was quieted in a measure, Mr. Grosvenor put his query to the Speaker, who said the effect of adjournment would leave the Election bill the privileged business to be called up to-morrow immediately after convening, but, he added, replying to a further query, that the question of consideration could be raised and the House to-morrow could vote to displace the bill.

Tellers were ordered upon the motion to adjourn, and the vote was proceeding when the Speaker interrupted to say:

"It is fair to say to the House that upon reflection I doubt the correctness of the reply given to the gentleman from Ohio. The Chair is not quite certain as to the exact language employed on yesterday in making the bill privileged to-day, and if that language should make it appear that the matter was to proceed to consideration until disposed of, the question of consideration could not be raised to-morrow. The language did not appear this morning in the record."

The vote proceeded, resulting in favor of adjournment, but a roll call was ordered, resulting, yeas, 91; nays, 80, and the House adjourned.

Object of the Grosvenor Resolution.

Gen. Grosvenor's object in introducing the resolution to consider Hawaiian annexation is to place the question of getting the annexation resolution formally before the Committee on Rules, looking to a special rule for its immediate consideration in the House.

He stated this afternoon that he expected the annexation resolution will be brought up in the House to-morrow. "It is the intention of the friends of the measure," he said, "to bring the annexation resolution up immediately and press it to a final passage."

He said the resolution would be brought up to-morrow either by a special rule or by recognition.

His resolution at least disposes of one of the contentions of the opponents of annexation that no formal request for action has been made upon the Committee on Rules, though verbal requests have been showered on the Speaker and the Republican members of that committee. Conference reports, however, have precedence over the resolution, and, if the War Revenue bill is reported, as now seems possible, it will stand in the way of immediate consideration, as would any of the other reports about to come from conference.

SENATE PASSES CENSUS BILL.

Not More Than Two-thirds of Supervisors and Enumerators to Belong to Same Party.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census was passed by the Senate to-day after a debate which occupied the greater part of three days.

Several weeks ago a census bill was presented by the committee having the matter in charge, but the measure was so unsatisfactory that it was recommitted to the committee. The bill passed to-day was introduced in lieu of that which was recommitted and, as slightly amended, received the unanimous support of the Senate. Under it, if it should become a law, a Director of the Census, an Assistant Director, and five expert statisticians will be appointed immediately to make the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the census of 1900, in accordance with the outline presented in the bill, which has alrealy been fully covered by The Associated Press.

A determined effort was made to provide that the employes of the Census Bureau should be examined and certified by the Civil Service Commission, but it failed by a vote of 18 to 31. A provision was inserted that not more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators should belong to the same political party.

Mr. Cockrell's Modified Amendment.

When the bill was laid before the Senate at 2 o'clock the pending question was the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) requiring that employes of the Census Office shall be examined and certified by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Cockrell so modified his amendment as to provide that the chief clerk and the chief statisticians shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon recommendation of the Director of the Census, subject to such examination as the Director may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, prescribe, and all other employes authorized by this act shall be appointed under existing laws and regulations.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) former Chairman of the Census Committee, maintained that the proposition presented was purely one of business. The whole question, he said, had been gone over thoroughly in 1890, and all concerned had come to the conclusion that it would be much better to leave the census employes outside of the civil service. He thought it strange Senators could not vote as they believe, for he was satisfied that not ten Senators believed the census employes ought to be placed under the civil service.

In the course of a reply by Mr. Cockrell, he was asked by Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) if he did not know that many employes of the Government were now practically on a civil pension list.

"No, I do not," replied Mr. Cockrell. "Well, I do," said Mr. Gear. "In the Treasury Department all employes over seventy years of age get a salary of $900, and are required to do little if any work."

"If that is true," said Mr. Cockrell, "it is a piece of maladministration that ought not to be tolerated. You ought to remove your Secretary of the Treasury, for under the law he has no right to make any such arrangement."

The amendment of Mr. Cockrell was rejected—18 to 31.

An amendment offered by Mr. Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) providing that nothing in the bill should be considered as establishing a permanent census bureau, was agreed to.

Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) having previously secured the adoption of an amendment providing that not more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators should be appointed from one political party, Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) offered an amendment including the census clerks with the supervisors and enumerators.

Mr. Carter's Criticism.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) called attention to the fact that a majority of the clerks would be women and girls and boys, and it would be ridiculous to apply the amendment to the clerical force.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said the amendment of Mr. Turpie had been accepted willingly, but to make the same provision apply to women, and even male clerks, would not be proper. It would be absurd to compel the directors of the census to make such an investigation as was contemplated by the amendment, particularly as a majority of the clerks would come from the City of Washington.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) made a brief argument in favor of the amendment, maintaining that Congress ought to endeavor to make the taking of the census an entirely non-partisan proceeding.

After further discussion, Mr. Pascoe withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Carter offered as a substitute for it a provision that all persons employed in the Census Bureau be selected on account of special fitness and without reference to their political affiliations.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

INQUIRIES ABOUT THE WAR.

Bill to Enable the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to Act.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered the following resolution, which, under the rules, went over:

"That the Committee on Foreign Relations be and is hereby directed to conduct such inquiries as may be deemed advisable concerning all the questions arising out of the present war in relation to foreign Governments, and the rights and obligations of this Government connected therewith; and also concerning such facts as the committee may deem it expedient to investigate, said committee to have power to meet during the sessions of the Senate, and during the coming recess of Congress to act as a full committee or through sub-committees, and to summon and examine witnesses."

Postal Savings Banks Bill Favored.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day authorized a favorable report upon the bill providing for the establishment of a system of postal savings banks. The bill reported is the regular committee measure. It authorizes every money order Post Office to receive deposits for any sum in excess of $1 and allows interest at the rate of 2 per cent.

Congressional Notes.

In the House yesterday Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) presented the conference report upon the Post Office Appropriation bill. The report was adopted without debate.

A bill was passed yesterday by the Senate to set aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington now known as the Pacific Forest Reserve as a public park, to be known as the Washington National Park.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Ohio flags of certain volunteer regiments of Ohio, the House amendment providing also for the return of the flags of the One Hundred and Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill to organize a hospital corps of the United States Navy. Under the bill the pay of hospital stewards will be $60 a month, hospital apprentices, first-class, $30 a month, and hospital apprentices $20 a month, with increase on account of length of service. The House provision that the application of the act be limited to the duration of the present war with Spain was eliminated from the bill.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) reported to the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads a bill extending the franking privilege through the mails to the officers and men of the army and navy during the existing war, the privilege to extend only to first-class matter, each piece weighing not more than one ounce. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) regarded the measure as very sweeping in its provisions, and on his objection it went over.

TO REPORT ON WAR TAXES.

Conferrees of House and Senate Nearly Agreed Upon All the Provisions of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Unless most carefully arranged plans fail of realization the conferrees of the two houses of Congress on the war revenue bill will make their report to the Senate to-morrow soon after the beginning of the day's session. With the exception of brief intervals for meals the conferrees were in session for more than twelve hours to-day.

A meeting is to be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and, if the details still unsettled are then arranged, as now seems probable, there will be no difficulty in completing the work at to-morrow morning's meeting. When to-day's meeting came to a close, practically all the differences between the two houses had been adjusted except those on the tobacco schedule and the coinage of the silver seignorage, though there were some points still to be settled with reference to the proposed issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The terms of the settlement of these controverted points may make a difference in the agreement on other items so far reached, but it is not believed that many of these will be materially changed.

The settlement so far obtained is a substantial victory for the Senate. Practically all of the Senate amendments in phraseology and penalties have been retained. Among the most important of these which the report will show have been agreed to by the conferrees are those providing for a tax on inheritances, for a duty on tea, and for taxes on sleeping and palace cars, petroleum, and sugar refining; on mixed flour, and on bankers, brokers, theatres, circuses, &c. All these provisions, which were inserted by the Senate, are retained in practically the language of the Senate amendments. There was a strong contest over all these provisions, except tea, which, it is understood, was quite unanimously accepted as a proper provision.

The Senate bond provision has been modified so as to constitute a compromise with the House. The most material alteration made in this amendment is one fixing the amount of bonds at $400,000,000 instead of $300,000,000, as agreed upon by the Senate and $500,000,000 as proposed by the House. The provision in regard to time certificates also will be amended, but the amount, which was $100,000,000 in both the Senate and House bills, will remain at that figure. It will be made clear that this loan is intended for merely temporary purposes.

Among the Senate amendments which will probably go out are those providing for a tax upon receipts above $5 and for a tax on insurance agents as well as the Chilton amendment.

Somewhat to the surprise of the Senate members of the conference, the House conferrees manifested a desire to have the tonnage tax restored, and this is also one of the points yet to be definitely determined. The indications are, however, that the Senate will not yield in its determination to do away with this provision.

Opposed to Chilton Amendment.

The Merchants' Association of New York yesterday mailed to each member of the conference committee having in charge the War Tax bill a protest against the Chilton amendment adopted by the Senate. The association says the amendment is presumably intended to impose a tax on articles having special privileges in the form of patent or trade mark rights, but instead of doing this it imposes a tax upon a package in which such article or preparation may be contained. This is the principal reason for the opposition to the bill.

San Francisco Loan Offerings.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The subscription to the new 3 per cent. Government loan to-night reached a total of a million and a quarter, with promises to the First National Bank of three millons. The major part of this has been subscribed in sums of $25 to $100.

EXTRA WORK COINING GOLD.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary Gage sent to the House to-day a recommendation for the appropriation of $250,000 for the payment of wages of workmen and the contingent expenses at the mints in coining gold and subsidiary silver during the next fiscal year, together with an elaborate statement of the gold bullion now in the Treasury and the need for its conversion for prompt uses. The appropriation is to enable the mints to convert a large part of the gold bullion now on hand, as well as to coin the current domestic deposits that will be made. The Secretary calls attention to the $97,000,000 held in the Treasury on June 1, and the apparent necessity for its conversion into coin at an early date to be available for disbursement by the Treasury in case it should be required. Continuing, the Secretary says:

"On July 1, 1897, the amount of gold bullion held by the Treasury was $26,575,028; on June 1, 1898, $96,998,864, an increase of $71,423,836. The coinage of gold from July 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898, aggregated $57,730,930, which about equals the domestic production for the period. The increase in the gold bullion in the Treasury is due to the large importation of foreign gold bullion and coin, deposited at the Mint at San Francisco and the Assay Office in New York, amounting from July 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898, to $72,437,500. The Mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco are now working eight hours a day to their full capacity in coining gold, silver dollars, and subsidiary silver. Of the gold bullion in the Treasury $82,000,000 is at the Assay Office at New York and the Mint at Philadelphia, and to reduce materially the stock in a reasonable time it will be necessary to run overtime at the Philadelphia Mint for several months. While the stock of gold bullion on hand at San Francisco at present is about $4,500,000, it will increase in July and August by receipts from the Klondike, most of which will be deposited in that institution.

"Conservative estimates place the amount that will be received from the Klondike during July and August at not less than from $2,000,000 to $15,000,000, and probably it will be necessary to work the Mint at San Francisco overtime for two or three months. Especially will this be necessary should further importations of gold be made from Australasia."

SENATOR MASON'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—"In my judgment," said Senator Mason this afternoon, "Congress will not adjourn while the war continues. I believe that a quorum of both Houses will be continually on hand in order to meet any emergency that might arise, and no one can tell what may happen between now and the restoration of peace." Senator Mason also predicted that the joint resolution to annex the Hawaiian Islands will not be passed this session.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, Forty-seventh Infantry, New York Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report in person to Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aid de camp.

Capt. Thomas C. Catchings, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, and report to Brig. Gen. Andrews Burt, United States Volunteers, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on his staff.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Governors Island, New York City, by order of March 31, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is ordered to meet at Governors Island at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, Colonel First United States Artillery; Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. James Gilliss, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. James C. Bush, Seventh Artillery, Recorder.

Col. David Perry, Ninth Cavalry, is ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, Colonel First United States Artillery, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Assignment to duty of Acting Assistant Surgeons: Acting Assistant Surgeons Richard P. Strong and Henry E. Wetherill will proceed to Tampa, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place; Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward Schreiner will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon in charge of the general hospital at that place; Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick McG. Hartsock will proceed to New York City, and report to Major George Torney, Surgeon in charge of the hospital ship Relief.

Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Major General commanding the Department of the Pacific for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

The travel performed by the following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons from and to the points hereinafter specified under orders from the Surgeon General's office is approved as necessary for the public service: Samuel T. Armstrong, Washington, D. C., to Key West; A. A. Bailey, Richmond, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Barnard E. Baker, Charleston, S. C., to Key West; Frank Roberts, Marshall, N. C., to Fort Caswell, N. C.; J. W. Donnelly, Washington, D. C., to Fort Mott, N. J.; J. E. Miller, Des Moines, Iowa, to Omaha, Neb.; W. E. Parker, New Orleans, La., to Tampa; Edward R. Bragg, Ocean Springs, Miss., to Mobile, Ala.; Hamilton P. Jones, New Orleans, to Mobile; R. N. Pitts, Montgomery, Ala., to Tampa; Roger P. Ames, New Orleans, to Mobile; A. R. Booth, Shreveport, La., to New Orleans; Joseph A. Tabor, Bay St. Louis, Miss, to New Orleans; Thomas Y. Aby, New Orleans, to Mobile; Irvin E. Bennett, West Philadelphia, Penn., to Fort Delaware, Del.; E. D. Ferguson, Macon, Ga., to Key West, and William B. Winn, Kansas City, Mo., to Mobile.

Major Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as signal officer of the Second Army Corps.

Second Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty under the direction of Major Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding eight visits to the works of the Robert Poole & Son Company, Woodbury Station, Baltimore, during the month of June, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the manufacture of gun carriages.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, is temporarily relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, to take effect upon the completion of the annual examinations, and will then proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for duty on his staff until Aug. 28.

Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Adjutant General, (appointed from Captain Twenty-third Infantry,) is relieved from further duty as Adjutant General of the militia of the District of Columbia and will report for duty to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps will take temporary station at Washington Barracks and report by letter to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for further orders: Capt. William H. Lamar, First Lieut. Alfred C. Thompson, Jr., Second Lieut. Thomas R. J. Campbell.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Poey, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding four visits to the California Powder Works, Santa Cruz, Cal., on official business pertaining to the inspection and manufacture of powder at those works.

Capt. William H. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Mobile and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. S. Babcock and Harry S. New, Assistant Adjutants General United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty.

Robert H. Beckham, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, commanding Cavalry Division, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that division.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General; Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers; Major George H. Hopkins, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, and First Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to proceed to Columbia, S. C., thence to Savannah, Ga., thence to Fernandina, Fla., and thence to Miami, Fla., with a view to ascertaining suitable camp ground for forces now in the field.

First Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the army for instructions.

The following-named officers recently appointed will proceed at once to the places hereinafter specified, and report for duty as indicated: Capt. William E. English, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty with the cavalry division commanded by Major Gen. Wheeler.

Capt. James R. Hosmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Dunn Loring, Va., and report to Major Medad C. Martin, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, for temporary duty under his direction.

Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty.

The retirement from active service of Capt. Henry M. Kendall, Sixth Cavalry, as a Major, upon the finding of an Examining Board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Major of cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from May 31, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified.

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, and Second Lieut. George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry, is appointed to meet at Lexington, Ky., to inspect and purchase 162 horses for the volunteer cavalry troops from the State of Kentucky.

Second Lieut. John P. Wade, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment and duty as aide de camp.

Leave of absence until further orders, to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel, Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, is granted Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, Fourth Cavalry.

The army retiring board convened at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, April 16, is dissolved.

An army retiring board is ordered to meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail —Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon; Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, Seventh Artillery, Recorder.

The following-named officers are ordered to report in person to Major George W. Adair, Surgeon, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board: Capt. William P. Goodwin, Fourteenth Infantry, and Capt. John H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations to accept promotion, will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States in the grades specified as of the dates next preceding that of their muster into service under their commissions in the higher grades, respectively: Lieut. Col. George W. Taylor, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Major Luther R. Edwards, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Marshall Tarrell, Company B, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Frank C. Scruggs, Company E, Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. B. W. Salomonsky, Company B, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Clinton L. Wright, Company B, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. William S. Falkner, Company E, Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. C. J. Standefer, Company A, Second Texas Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation on account of his inability to properly discharge his duties, is discharged the service of the United States to take effect this date.

Capt. John B. McMahon, Assistant Adjutant General, United States volunteers, will report to the commanding General of the United States troops at Tampa for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. H. W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., and will proceed without delay to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and assume command of the post and of construction work there under the instruction of the Quartermaster General.

Second Lieut. James B. McLaughlin, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer, First Army Corps, Camp George H. Thomas, Chicamauga National park, for duty.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, will proceed at once to Nashville, Tenn., and pay the First Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, will pay in person the troops of the Second Army Corps, Falls Church, Va., to May 31. Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, and Majors Frank M. Hammond and George C. Stewart, additional Paymasters, will report to Major Baird for duty in connection with this payment.

Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Commissary of Subsistence, will, upon the arrival of Major James M. Moody, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, be relieved from duty as Commissary on the staff of Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, and will then assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Mobile.

First Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, having reported to the Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Joseph E. Maxfield, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the Signal Corps Balloon Detachment at that point.

Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report in person to the Commanding General of the Second Army Corps for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps.

Capt. Edward C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., for the purpose of establishing a general hospital in the Chattanooga Park Hotel, to be known as the Leiter United States General Hospital, in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the Surgeon General of the Army.

Major James H. McLeary, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and will proceed to join his troop.

Second Lieut. Carroll Lewis Maxcy, Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect May 31.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at the War department for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence; Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers; Major Walter Reed, Surgeon; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army,) will report to Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the War Department, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. George H. G. Gale, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Col. Marcus P. Miller, Third Artillery, who is hereby relieved.

Second Lieut. Ora E. Hust, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to Major Robert H. White, Surgeon, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major William W. McCammon, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding United States troops at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, for assignment to duty.

Major George P. Scriven, United States Volunteers, Signal Corps, will proceed from Atlanta to Mobile and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Signal Officer of the Fourth Army Corps.

First Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Fifth United States Infantry, will assume charge of the signal detachment, field telegraph, train, and appurtenances, at Fort McPherson, Ga., and proceed therewith to Mobile, Ala., and report therewith to Major George P. Scriven, United States Volunteers, Signal Corps, for duty.

Second Lieut. William M. Talbott, United States Signal Corps, will proceed from Atlanta to Mobile, and report to Major George P. Scriven, United States Volunteers, Signal Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R.

SUFFERING IN PUERTO RICO

War Brings Ruin and Despair to Business Men and Starvation to the Poor.

SEVERAL SUICIDES REPORTED

Incendiary Fires of Frequent Occurrence — Another Attack by Our Fleet Feared, but San Juan Thinks Itself Impregnable.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 30.—News from Puerto Rico reaches St. Thomas in two ways: by word of mouth of the passengers and refugees that come from the island and by the Puerto Rican newspapers these people bring with them.

Since the bombardment of San Juan on May 12 the condition of the island, as far as can be judged, can be generally set down as one of military activity and preparation for a resumption of hostilities. There is unabated vigilance along the coast, in view of the so-called defeat of the American ships last month and a more or less prevailing confidence in the impregnability of the island's capital, San Juan. On the other hand, however, it is said there is a scarcity of smaller fruits and vegetables, no work for the laborers in the country, largely owing to the lack of cash and fear of the future, occasional small riotings among the discontented, and undoubted growing misery and suffering among all classes, but chiefly among the poor, owing to the high prices asked by speculators for food.

The strictest censorship is exercised over all cable messages, and no news of the island is sent out. Even letters are examined. A resident of Puerto Rico recently wrote to a correspondent in St. Thomas, begging him to omit from future letters all reference to the war and war news, as the information was invariably seen by the authorities, and only served to bring suspicion upon the recipient and his family. The censorship is also extended to the newspapers, and only such statements as are agreeable to the Government can be published.

Some stress has been laid upon recent incendiary fires in Puerto Rico. It is impossible to learn what these fires have amounted to, but inquiry confirms the reports that they are of frequent occurrence, and it is supposed that they are started for the purposes of loot and robbery.

Business Men Take Their Lives.

A tragic fact is the chronicling in recent papers of several suicides. Some have occurred among the soldiers, and two were of men more or less prominent in business circles. To men who have lost property and income, whose affairs are at a standstill, who have no money for the care of their families, who fear American invasion will bring with it the same barbarities that they know would attend successful invasion of the enemy's country by Spain, the future must look black indeed.

The last Puerto Rican papers received here bear date of May 25. The following statement culled from them bears out the foregoing remarks as to the condition of the island.

"The Spanish Government is buying mules for the transportation of ammunition, &c.; each mule must be able to carry a load of 97 kilos over and above weight of trappings.

"In all parts of the island small fruits, beans, plantains, &c., are being sown. These, with our cattle, will provide for the future, and no one will die of hunger. The difficulty in the situation is to subsist at present.

"At the beginning of each day 'all the world' of San Juan looks toward the marine signal station to see if the Yankees are reported in sight.

"The passengers on a foreign steamer from Santo Domingo that touched at Ponce on May 23 were arrested. They were all released in a few hours, with the exception of a man named Aguayo, who had $12,000 on his person. Aguayo was set at liberty two days later.

"It is reported from Lares that the coffee crop there is abundant, but that money wherewith to harvest it is lacking. At Las Marias, it is said, there is no money among the people. Coffee planters, who generally harvest from 500 to 600 quintals of coffee a year, must now let their crops go to waste as it is impossible to obtain codfish or rice for the laborers. Scores of poor people go each day for succor to the local authorities of Las Marias.

"In Cabo Rojo, it is said, the workmen are literally starving, as no one can give them employment."

"Yesterday, May 24, there was an incendiary fire in San German and another in Mayaguez.

"The appearance of strange craft along the coast occasions alarm and the mustering of military forces."

An Officer on the Bombardment.

A Spanish artillery officer, who took part in the defense of San Juan de Puerto Rico during the bombardment by the American fleet on May 12, has made the following comments upon the affair:

"It was purely an artillery duel, but the object of the Yankees was not to sustain the duel. They wished, by an act of audacity, to cause the surrender of the city, or to take it by surprise. This, their leaders calculated to accomplish by an unexpected and violent attack, and by concentrating the fire of their numerous and powerful artillery. They argued that the forts would give way before the power of their projectiles and panic occur in the city, and that the chief of the squadron would thus be able to compel its surrender.

"This plan failed from the first. The batteries were served by the garrison with rapidity, the artillerymen were collected and did great execution with their guns, while those on board the American squadron, quickly losing their heads, made their evolutions with less and less precision, their firing becoming less and less effective.

"The retreat of the squadron with great losses and damage has served as a severe lesson to the enemy, showing them most positively that to attempt to take this place will cost them a great number of their ships and the best part of their army should it disembark on our shores. Given the most favorable conditions they can hope for, the sacrifice would be greater than the gain, and in war it is an axiom not to make great sacrifices to obtain small ones, of which truth the Yankees are doubtless aware. This makes it improbable, if not impossible, that a new attack will be made upon the capital.

"It is also to be remembered that the principal object was for the enemy's squadron to prepare itself for the encounter with the Spanish fleet, and it is certainly not advisable for it to weaken itself in adventurous enterprises."

A PARADE BROKEN UP.

Destructive Fire at Reading Calls Firemen from a Celebration.

READING, June 8.—While the firemen's parade, the show feature of Reading's sesqui-centennial celebration, was in progress this afternoon, a fire broke out on Penn Square, the main business thoroughfare of the city. The twelve local companies and fire companies from twenty other cities and towns were in line at the time. They immediately broke ranks and proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, followed by the thousands of people who had gathered in the streets to see the parade. After half an hour's hard work the flames were gotten under control. The fire originated in the notion store of Oppenheimer & Gehring, which was burned out. The firm's loss is $15,000, and the loss on the building, which belonged to the Herry estate, is 20,000. Kline & Oppenheimer, notions and dry goods, adjoining, lose $60,000, and F. Keffer, china, $5,000. Insurance, partial. After putting out the fire, the firemen resumed the parade.

Middletown Store Closed.

MIDDLETOWN, N Y., June 8.—E. T. Hopkins, a dry goods merchant who assigned Monday without preferences, was out of the city to-day, as was his assignee and attorney. This afternoon the Sheriff slipped in the store behind the clerk and seized and removed several thousand dollars' worth of goods by virtue of a chattel mortgage, held by John Ferguson, leaving the store bare.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

THE AMERICAN LAUNCHED.

Archibald Watt's Steam Yacht Slides Into the East River at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Archibald Watt's new steel steam yacht, which was designed by himself and built at the Johnson Engineering and Foundry Companys' yard, foot of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was launched yesterday afternoon in the presence of several thousand people. The yacht, which is 254 feet 4 inches long, stood on the ways gayly decked with bunting. Directly under her bow was erected a small platform, on which stood Mrs. Archibald Watt, with a bottle of American champagne in her hand. The last block was knocked away from the cradle at 1:40 o'clock, and as the big white hull began to move Mrs. Watt broke the bottle over her bow and christened her the American.

When half way down to the water the ways on the port side of the yacht spread and the craft heeled over. Her flat bottom and momentum saved her from entering the water on her beam ends. There was no line from her stern to warp her into the dock, and she almost reached Randall's Island before two tugs took charge of her. Before they arrived she was compelled to let go her starboard anchor.

Refreshments were served to the party in the pattern room of the foundry, the centre piece for the table being a sugar model of the American, six feet long. The name is well suited to the craft, for, as expressed by her owner, who is a member of the New York Yacht Club and ex-Commodore of the American Steam Yacht Club, "she was built with American money, of American steel, by American labor, and christened with American champagne."

When completed she will be one of the finest and best equipped yachts afloat. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 254 feet 4 inches; beam, 33 feet, and draught, 12 feet 6 inches. Her side plates are of half-inch steel, and her bottom plates nine-sixteenth inch steel. She is built with a double bottom, which contains thirty-two water-tight compartments, which can be filled or emptied at will. The hull is also divided into nine compartments. She is fitted with two quadruple expansion engines, developing a speed of 1,000 horse power each, which will drive the twin screws, and it is expected that she will make eighteen knots an hour easily. She has three masts and will carry a full square rig.

There are two steel decks houses, the forward one to be used as a dining room, and the one aft as a lounging room. The owner's state rooms are aft, and astern of these are fourteen staterooms for guests, bath rooms, &c. She will be steered by steam, lighted by electricity, and will be equipped with all the latest improvements. Six boats will hang from her davits, including a thirty-one foot gig and a thirty-eight foot steam launch. A Captain and crew of sixty will man her, and it is expected that she will go into commission about Aug. 1.

CHESS MASTERS IN VIENNA.

Pillsbury and Steinitz Play One Game to a Draw.

VIENNA, June 8.—The sixth round of the International Chess Masters' tournament was begun at the Vienna Chess Club this morning at 10 o'clock, when the men were pitted against each other in the following order:

Baird vs. Brun.	Maroczy vs. Janowski.
Caro vs. Walbrodt.	Steinitz vs. Pillsbury.
Lipke vs. Alapin.	Marco vs. Blackburne.
Schwarz vs. Tarrasch.	Schlechter vs. Showalter.
Halprin vs. Schiffers.	Tschigorin vs. Trenchard.

Play was adjourned at 2 o'clock, when the following results were registered on the scoring tables:

Walbrodt beat Caro, Lipke and Alapin divided honors, Tschigorin worsted Trenchard, and Marco and Blackburne drew. The other games were adjourned to be resumed this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The scores up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	4½	1½	Pillsbury	4½	1½
Baird	½	4½	Schiffers	3	2
Blackburne	2½	3½	Schlechter	3	3
Burn	2	3	Schwarz	½	4½
Caro	1½	3½	Showalter	3	2
Halprin	2½	2½	Steinitz	4	1
Janowski	2½	2½	Tarrasch	3	1
Lipke	3½	2½	Trenchard	½	4½
Marco	3½	2½	Tschigorin	3½	2½
Maroczy	3	2	Walbrodt	2½	2½

Players whose totals of won and lost do not sum up to six adjourned games in hand.

In the evening it was announced that the six remaining games resulted as follows:

Baird defeated Burn, Tarrasch disposed of Schwarz, Maroczy and Janowski divided honors, Steinitz and Pill bury also drew, Schlechter beat Showalter, while the game between Halprin and Schiffers was not concluded. The position is, however, in favor of Schiffers. This game, together with the unfinished games from the fourth round between Trenchard and Walbrodt and Caro and Tarrasch, will be finished to-morrow.

The score of all the competitors is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	4½	1½	Pillsbury	4½	1½
Baird	4½	1½	Schiffers	3	2
Blackburne	2½	3½	Schlechter	3	3
Burn	2	4	Schwarz	½	5½
*Caro	1½	3½	Showalter	3	3
*Halprin	2½	2½	Steinitz	4½	1½
Janowski	3	3	*Tarrasch	3	1
Lipke	3½	2½	*Trenchard	1½	4½
Marco	3½	2½	Tschigorin	3½	2½
Maroczy	3½	2½	Walbrodt	2½	2½

*Adjourned games in hand.

Meadowbrooks Win at Polo.

An exciting game of polo on horseback was played yesterday afternoon at the Country Club grounds, Westchester, between the Meadowbrook and Rockaway Polo Clubs. The grounds were in prime condition, and the ponies unusually lively. Several hundred people were on the grounds when game was called, at 4:45 P. M. The teams lined up as follows: Meadowbrook—W. Eustis, Captain; H. P. Whitney, No. 2; C. Baldwin, No. 3, and A. C. Bostwick, back. Rockaway—W. Hazard, Captain; M. Balett, No. 2; A. Francke, No. 3, and G. L. Myers, back. The game lasted until 7:15, and was marked throughout by many clever plays, which were enthusiastically applauded. It was either team's game until the last half hour, when the Meadowbrooks by several good plays finished with 10 points to their credit, the Rockaway team scoring 7¾.

Good Golf at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 8.—In a closely contested and interesting team match on the golf links of the Essex County Country Club this afternoon the Essex County team was defeated by a team from the Montclair Golf Club, by five holes up. In the third round, for the Kingsland Handicap Cup F. M. Harrison beat H. A. Colby and L. H. Conklin defeated William Runkle. In the semi-finals George M. Gill will play F. M. Harrison and L. H. Conklin will meet R. M. Colgate.

Scotch Golfing Championship.

GLASGOW, June 8.—The golfing championship meeting opened at Prestwick today. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. Seventy-six competitors are entered for the tournament. The finals will be played to-morrow.

Sports at South Bethlehem.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 8.—The ninth annual field day and picnic of the Young Men's C. T. A. Society of South Bethlehem will take place at the Bethlehem Driving Park and Fair Grounds Monday, July 4. A number of bicycle events will be open to all comers.

OHIO BREWERY COMBINE.

Mortgages for $6,000,000 Filed in Favor of Guardian Trust Company.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—Mortgages aggregating $6,000,000 were filed to-day by the Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company to the Guardian Trust Company of New York. This big encumbrance is placed on all the breweries in the new consolidation.

The companies which are identified with the trust are the Star, Bohemian, Columbus, Phoenix, C. E. Gehring, Baehr, Cleveland, Barrett, and Union, all of this city and the Kuebler-Stang Company of Sandusky. The capital stock of the combine is placed at $6,000,000. The shares are of $1,000 each, and these will be transferred to the different owners for the value of the property they turn into the general company. It is the present intention to operate all of the old breweries and dispose of the beer from each under its old name.

RACING AT GRAVESEND

Hamburg Beat Sly Fox and Handball in the Race for the Spring Special Stakes.

A STAKE FOR SIR VASSAR

Kinnikinic, Croker, Formero, and Decanter Also Won Their Respective Races at the Gravesend Course Yesterday.

Hamburg, the champion two-year-old of 1897, the beaten favorite for the Belmont Stakes at Morris Park, after John E. Madden has accomplished his sale to Marcus Daly in theatric fashion for $40,000, made Sly Fox and Handball play "follow the leader" to him at the Gravesend track yesterday. The race was the Spring Special at a mile and a sixteenth, and was the third of the afternoon. The story that Hamburg had worked a mile preparatory to the race in 1:41¼ made him the favorite for the event, though Sly Fox has shown so well in all his races that as second choice he had a lot of followers, who, with the Belmont Stakes still in mind, stood loyally by him to beat the champion of two years ago. But Hamburg was fully up to his form of a year ago, and, as he did in his two-year-old races, set such a clip at the start that the others could not live with him, and he had them tip-toeing and practically beaten before the first half mile of the race was run. As Hamburg ran the half mile from the judges' stand around the paddock turn into the backstretch in 48 seconds, and continued to the three-quarters pole from the same point in 1:13⅘, there is no wonder that Handball was thus raced to a standstill, and little more that Sly Fox was also disposed of before the distance was covered. From that point home the race was nothing but an exercise gallop for Hamburg, and he finished in a simple canter, both the others thoroughly tired out.

After the race there was much gossip over Hamburg's race for the Belmont, with a very general expression of opinion that the colt was nowhere near fit when Bowling Brook so easily took his measure. "Billy" Lakeland, his trainer, insists, however, that the race was just as fit then as he was yesterday, and thinks yesterday's race by no means settles the fact that Hamburg is not a "sprinter," but able to go a fair distance, as some of the Hamburg enthusiasts claimed after the race. There are a great many others who are agreed that yesterday's race proved absolutely nothing, and who believe that when Hamburg meets Plaudit, The Huguenot, and Previous, all the horses to be thoroughly fit, he will find his conqueror in at least one of the trio. He had the lightest of weights yesterday, ran what was essentially a sprinter's race, and on the far turn, after he had gone seven furlongs and had his contestants beaten, had to be shaken up quite a bit by Sloan to keep him at his work. That is a strong point made by the people who believe him to be a sprinter.

The other stake race was the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, which brought out a field of five for a run of a mile and three-quarters, and which proved a very easy victory for Sir Vassar, the favorite in the speculation, Castleton was the clown of the performance, as he acted like a circus horse at the post, once running away for a little over a furlong, and taking one flight of hurdles as a bit of a breather. When he got back to the post he promptly threw his jockey, and then cut all sorts of monkey-shines for ten minutes, while his rider made futile efforts to remount. Finally Irna borrowed a coat from a bystander, slipped it on over his colors—which the horse apparently objected to—and then managed to get into the saddle before the horse discovered the deceit. Once in the saddle Byrne managed to make Castleton go the course, but he was not able to force him up so that he could get any part of the money.

Of the other races, the prettiest was the second, a five-furlong dash for maiden two-year-olds, in which Croker, Dr. Parker, Armament, Rusher, and Imitation all finished in a bunch and only heads and noses apart. Croker, who was sired by Tammany, was a 12 to 1 chance, and ran as if he might be of some account later on, for he made a very strong finish, though somewhat slow to get in motion.

Kinnikinic pulled the first race out of the fire for William Lalmeier by beating Lambert out on the wire, the last named having made all the running for the field of six that took part in the race.

Formero had a rather easy victory in the fourth race, also for two-year-olds, after Uam Var and Mr. Phinizy had raced themselves out in a fight for the lead. Formero beat Mr. Phinizy a couple of lengths, and the latter was about the same distance ahead of Uam Var, who found four furlongs about as far as she cared to go.

With Ben Ronald scratched, Decanter had an easy time winning the fifth race from Rappahannock. Manassas made the running for seven furlongs and then cut it and finished a poor third.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the contestants, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $1 0each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Kinnikinic, W. Laimbeer's br. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 140 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Irving)

2—Lambent, M. Clancey's b. m., 5, 129, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Williams)

3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6, 132, 25 to 1.....(Doggett)

Jefferson, 5, 120, 100 to 1. (Collins;) Bastion, 4, 120, 15 to 1. (Taral,) and Dr. Sharp, 3, 127, 5 to 2, (Sloan,) also ran and finished as named. Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

1—Croker, Marcus Daly's b. c., by Tammany-Belinda, 112 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Taral)

2—Dr. Parker, J. A. Bennett's b. c., 112, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Jaxon)

3—Armament, Oneck Stable's b. c., 112, 10 to 1.....(Doggett)

Rusher, 112, 2 to 1, (Penn;) Imitation, 112 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Extreme, 112, 4 to 1, (Sloan;) Lyric, 109, 100 to 1, (Irving;) Lady Sneerwell, 109, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Runaward, 112, 7 to 1, (Sims,) and Hagar, 109, 100 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between third, fourth, and fifth.

THIRD RACE.—Spring Special, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Hamburg, Marcus Daly's br. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Lady Reel, 105 pounds, 7 to 10.....(Sloan)

2—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 105, 11 to 10.....(Sims)

3—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 105, 30 to 1.....(Spencer)

Won in a canter by eight lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Formaro, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s ch. c., by Convetti-Formosa, 120 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sloan)

2—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., 115, even money and 1 to 3.....(Sims)

3—Uam Var, Marcus Daly's br. f., 100, 10 to 1.....(Maher)

Mr. Clay, 115, 12 to 1, (Lambley,) and Overboard, 103, 60 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $600 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 3 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, $600, 92 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Maher)

2—Rappahannock, F. M. Wood's ch. c., 3, 91, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)

3—Manassas, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4, 103, 3 to 1.....(Hewett)

King T., 5, 110, 4 to 1, (Taral,) and Elm, 4, 111, 30 to 1, (Pickering,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by two lengths; a half dozen lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Kensington Hurdle Handicap. Purse $750, added to an entrance fee of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time—3:19.

1—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's br. h., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Vassar, 163 pounds, even money and out.....(Hogan)

2—Captain Piersal, A. G. Blakely's blk. g., 4, 143, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Chandler)

3—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 5, 149, 15 to 5.....(English)

Baby Bill, 7, 140, 8 to 1, (Owens,) and Castleton, 5, 137, 50 to 1, (Byrne,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by ten lengths; second in a drive by a half length.

Harvard's Oarsmen at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 8.—The oarsmen of fair Harvard, 'Varsity and freshmen, arrived in New London at 12:56 this afternoon. There were twenty-four oarsmen and a party of supporters. At a glance the representatives appear to be as a whole a little heavier than the Yalensians.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Chicagos Win Another Game After Cleverly Outplaying the New Yorks.

RUSIE HAD TO BE RELIEVED

Local Team's Poor Fielding and Weak Batting Disgusted 2,000 Persons—Clevelands Turn the Tables in Brooklyn—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	12	.707
Boston	27	15	.643
Cleveland	27	15	.643
Baltimore	22	15	.595
New York	22	19	.537
Pittsburg	22	21	.512
Chicago	21	21	.500
Philadelphia	17	21	.447
Brooklyn	16	22	.421
St. Louis	14	27	.341
Washington	14	27	.341
Louisville	14	30	.318

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 9; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
Baltimore, 6; Louisville, 2.
Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 3.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The baseball served up to the admirers of the game in this city by the New Yorks in recent contests would not assure the club a good position in the second division at the close of the season. The Chicagos scored another easy victory at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and didn't have to try very hard. The local team's indifferent work made the men appear like amateurs even in the presence of a second division team like the Chicagos. The New Yorks did not play good enough to win from the St. Louis team when it is at its worst. The men seldom hit the ball outside of the diamond, and when they did it was an easy chance for an outfielder. Their fielding at times was very amateurish, and the fast playing which characterized the team's work during the recent Cleveland series seems to have disappeared, and the players go about their work without any energy.

Rusie was sent in to pitch against the Orphans, although he is not yet in condition. This was proved in the fifth and sixth innings, when the Chicagos made eight hits. The big fellow was then compelled to suffer the humiliation of being taken out, Gettig being called on to relieve him. Rusie did remarkable work for four innings, despite a bad arm. During this time, however, he resorted to a slow ball and could not get up any speed. Plays with errors were the direct cause of the runs scored by the visitors in the fifth inning. The first batter reached first because McCreery muffed an easy hit and Rusie followed by throwing the ball over Joyce's head after recovering a slow infield grounder. As the next batter was easily put out, the visitors should have been retired in order. After this display of fielding the Chicagos began to find the ball and rapped out four hits, and with another error contributed by Davis got six runs. Three singles and a two-bagger were made off Rusie in the next inning.

Callahan served up a mixture of slow and speedy curves which bothered the locals. He had good support, particularly from Dahlen, Connor, and Everett. A wild throw to second base by Callahan in the first inning enabled the locals to score their only run. Manager Joyce made a change in the home team's batting order. Hartman is now third on the list, while Joyce placed himself fifth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf	1	2	0	0	0	Ryan, lf	2	4	0	0	0
Fiernan, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Everett, 1b	2	3	14	0	1
Hartm'n, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	Isbell, cf	1	1	0	4	0	1
Davis, ss	0	1	1	7	1	Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	2	3	0
Joyce, 2b	0	0	1	8	1	McCork, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	1
Gleason, 2b	0	0	0	4	2	Merles, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	6	0	0	Connor, 2b	1	1	0	1	5	0
McCreery, rf	0	1	2	0	1	Donohue, c	1	1	0	5	1	0
Rusie, p	0	0	0	1	0	Callahan, p	2	2	0	3	1	0
Gettig, p	0	0	0	0	1							
Totals	1	6	24	12	5	Total	9	13	27	13	4	

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 6 2 0 1 ✕—9

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Ryan, Everett. Double plays—Dahlen and Everett. Sacrifice hits—Donohue and Callahan. Struck out—By Rusie, 4; by Callahan, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 7. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

CLEVELAND WINS IN BROOKLYN.

The Home Team Could Not Contend Against Wilson's Pitching.

The Brooklyns found Wilson, the Cleveland's pitcher, a hard proposition when the bases were occupied in the game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and two runs was the result of their nine innings of play. The visitors, on the other hand, did some timely hitting, and this, with the help of an occasional error, gave them an easy victory. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	2	1	0	Burkett, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Jones, rf	0	2	3	0	0	Childs, 2b	3	3	1	8	0
L. Ch'ee, ss	0	0	1	4	2	Wallace, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	1	1	1	McKean, ss	1	1	5	5	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	14	1	1	Tebeau, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Blake, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	3	2	5	McAleer, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Ryan, c	0	1	1	3	1	Crigem, c	2	0	1	1	1
Yaeger, p	0	0	0	2	0	Wilson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	0	2	10	27	17	4	Totals	8	9	27	16	1

Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Cleveland .....2 0 1 0 1 2 1 1 0—8

Stolen base—Shindle. Two-base hit—Childs. Three-base hit—Ryan. Home run—Childs. Double play—McKean and Tebeau. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Tebeau. First base on balls—Off Yaeger, 3. Struck out—By Yaeger, 3; by Wilson, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 6. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 1.

BOSTON, June 8.—The Bostons beat the Cincinnatis again to-day with less exertion than yesterday, the visitors being lucky to score at all. The game was virtually won in the third inning, when, with the bases occupied, Duffy made a home run. Attendance, 3,550. Score:

Boston .....1 0 4 0 2 2 1 0 ✕—10
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Cincinnati, Hawley and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Baltimore, 6; Louisville, 2.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Nops pitched a fine game to-day and had superb support. A feature was Clarke's one-handed catch after a hard run. He fell, but held the ball. Score:

Baltimore .....3 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 ✕—6
Louisville .....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Louisville, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Nopes and Robinson; Louisville, Cunningham and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Assistant umpire—Mr. Snyder.

St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia this afternoon in a poorly played game. Carsey and Wheeler were both hit hard and retired in favor of Sudhoff and Orth. Attendance, 2,648. Score:

St. Louis .....3 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0—9
Philadelphia .....3 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Carsey, Sudhoff, and Clements; Philadelphia, Wheeler, Orth, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mercer's superb pitching, good hitting, and an abundance of errors by the Pittsburgs enabled the Senators to score an easy victory to-day. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

Washington .....0 0 1 0 5 3 1 0 ✕—10
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—3

Earned runs—Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Washington, 12; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 6. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Princeton Defeats Lawrenceville.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8.—The Tigers defeated the Lawrenceville Preparatory School nine this afternoon by a score of 10 to 3. A large crowd of spectators watched the game, as this is Princeton's last appearance before the contest Saturday with Yale. The score:

Princeton .....0 1 2 6 0 0 0 1 0—10
Lawrenceville .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3

Base hits—Princeton, 14; Lawrenceville, 4. Errors—Princeton, 5; Lawrenceville, 6. Batteries—Princeton, Harrison, Hillebrand, Kafer, and Campbell; Lawrenceville, Preston, Kafer, and Green.

A Victory for the Orange A. A.

The Orange Athletic Association baseball team had an easy time with the Cuban Giants at the Orange Oval yesterday afternoon. The colored players were unable to place their hits, while the local players did good stick work. The score.

Orange A. A.....0 0 2 1 2 1 2 0 ..—8
Cuban Giants .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Baseball Notes.

The customary ten days' notice of his release was given by President Freedman to Walter Wilmot yesterday. Wilmot's work in right field until replaced by McCreery a few days ago did not please the local management.

***

The local club will now make an effort to secure the release of Nash from the Philadelphia Club. Nash would prove a valuable utility man, as he can play well at any infield position. The services of a player of Nash's ability would have fitted in nicely last month when Davis was injured and compelled to lie off for two weeks.

***

Foster, the ex-University of New York player, has been practicing with the other members of the New York team during the past week, and it is likely that he will be signed. Foster appears to be a good, fast player and Joyce may try him in a regular game.

***

The shake-up in the batting order yesterday did not seem to produce the desired result. Manager Joyce also decided to send the visiting team into the field first, just to change the luck, but from the showing made by the team yesterday they would hardly have won with a handicap of some innings.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Syracuse, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 2; Hartford, 0.
At Reading—Reading, 14; Paterson, 9. (first game;) Paterson, 14; Reading, 6, (second game.)
At New Haven—Yale, 10; University of Vermont, 7.
At Cambridge—Brown, 5; Harvard, 1.

RACING AT LINGFIELD PARK.

Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Horses Placed in Two Events.

LONDON, June 8.—At the first day's racing of the Lingfield Park Spring meeting to-day, Mr. W. Marshall's three-year-old black colt Sevastopole won the Park Selling Plate. Ten horses ran over the course, (five furlongs,) and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. W. Marshall's three-year-old blk. c. Sevastopole, by Montanvert-Miss St. Aubyn.... 1
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old ch. f. Bloozen, by Sensation-Blugh..... 2
Mr. H. L. Raphael's three-year-old ch. c. Blend, by Bend Or-Chasse Café..... 3

A high-class selling handicap was won by Mr. W. A. Jarvis's three-year-old bay colt, Pegaso, and the result in detail was as follows:

W. A. Jarvis's three-year-old b. c. Pegaso, by Melton-Pentarchia..... 1
Mr. T. Jennings, Jr.'s, three-year-old ch. f. Cerebos, by Pepper and Salt-Frivoli..... 2
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old b. f. Jiffy II., by The Sailor Prince-Joy... 3

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Chemisette	109	Joe Carroll	102
Chapin	109	Sir Hubert	100
Kirkwood	107	Cormorant	100
Sir Florian	107	Diminutive	97
Tendresse	104	Clap Trap	97

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Havoc	126	Peep o' Day	116
On Deck	124	Howard Mann	106
Don de Oro	122	King T	100
Royal Stag	117		

THIRD RACE.—Manhasset Stakes. For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs.

Kingdon	122	Rusher	115
Larva	122	Counsellor Wernberg	115
Miller	115

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INVITING A VETO.

It was intimated in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning that the conferrees of the House might admit, in some form, the Senate proposition for "coining the seigniorage." They are said to regard this as a fair "dicker" for concessions which the Senate would be called on to make, the chief of which is the increase of the amount of bonds authorized from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, giving authority for a total of long and short loans of $500,000,000.

We can understand how this sort of compromise would appeal to a certain class of Republicans, and especially to those narrow, shallow, and stubborn persons who have insisted ever since 1893 that the currency question would be of no consequence if only there were money enough in the Treasury. These gentlemen, and some of them are high in station and of much influence, would look with much satisfaction on a Treasury with $90,000,000 reserve, armed with the power to borrow half a billion, and supplied with enough revenue from new taxes to conceal the deficit that the act of 1897 produced. They would be inclined to say: "What difference does it make if we give the silver men this little sop? It is only $4,000,000 a month, and the maximum issue will be but $42,000,000. The Treasury can always redeem everything presented and keep things safe and steady with the large borrowing power secured by this bill." Such reasoning is of exactly that blind and heedless kind that swung the Treasury out of the straight course twenty years ago and ran it on the shoals and quicksands, from which we have encountered incalculable loss and been threatened with almost irretrievable disaster.

If the Republican conferrees are foolish enough to admit in any form or measure the coining of the seigniorage, we advise the President to veto the bill. He would promptly get a bill without that pernicious and disgraceful concession in it. Even if he should not get a good bill, he could run the war for a time long enough to bring the force of public opinion to bear on Congress, on the loans authorized by the act of 1875. If he were reduced by Congress to taking a bill with this free-coinage stain upon it, or else going without money, he would be forced to accept the dictation of Congress. He cannot be reduced to that, and therefore he not only may but should stamp out this ridiculous and mischievous deal. It would inflict on the country far more damage than the Spanish fleet and army can ever hope to do. The President has a clear right to use his Constitutional share of the law-making power to prevent such an assault upon the credit and honor of the country. It would be his clear duty so to do.

For consider a moment what this wretched scheme really is. The silver in the Treasury was bought under the Sherman act of 1890. Treasury notes were issued for the purchase price, about 90c. an ounce. It is now worth about 58c. an ounce, so that the security it affords for the payment of the notes outstanding against it has shrunk 34 per cent. This silver is not paid for, except that portion which has been coined into silver dollars and exchanged for the notes. For the rest of it, our notes are still outstanding. The Senate proposes that the unpaid-for silver, which is worth only 58 cents and which was bought at 90 cents, shall be declared by law to be worth $1.29 an ounce, and that for the amount of the difference up to $42,000,000, the Government shall issue silver certificates, and these shall be paid out to the creditors of the United States as "money." In other words, it proposes to take silver now worth $21,000,000, pretend that it is coined, and issue certificates declaring that "there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States forty-two million silver dollars, payable to bearer on demand."

The essential vice of this proposition is that it provides for fiat money. For one-half of the amount of certificates there is no value in the Treasury. The certificates are to that extent lies on their face. The danger from their issue is twofold. The first and least is that the Treasury will be obliged to keep these certificates at par in gold. The obligation to do this with the present amount of currency brought us to the verge of bankruptcy, and cost the country many hundreds of millions in the panic and depression of business brought about. The second and greater danger is in the adoption by the United States Government at this time of the pernicious principle that 50 cents can by law be made $1. From that the step to the principle that a mere promise can by law be made the thing promised is short, logical, and easy.

From every point of view the President would be justified in killing a bill containing this wicked and mischievous proposition. He would be protecting the interests and the honor of the Government. He would be asserting the principles on which he was elected. He would earn and would receive for his courage and fidelity the admiration and unbounded confidence of the Nation.

HELP FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The response to the appeal for funds made by the New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association should be immediate and generous. This association has undertaken to relieve the needs of families who have been left destitute or in great want by men who have volunteered to fight their country's battles. The cases are very numerous. It is inevitable that they should be so. It is one of the forms of suffering which war, every war, inevitably occasions. The relief of it is a patriotic work.

The association has wisely determined not to invoke the aid of the charitable organizations. Its work is not one of charity in the ordinary sense of the term. It seeks to co-operate with the soldier in caring for his family while he is serving in camp or at the front on slender pay. It puts itself in communication with the soldier, and asks him to send to his family as large a part of his pay as possible. Its members or their wives investigate every case. Donors of funds may rest assured that their money will be expended under proper safeguards for worthy objects.

Contributions may be sent to THOMAS L. JAMES, Treasurer, Lincoln National Bank, New York City.

THE ARMY IN EASTERN CUBA.

Eastern Cuba would not be selected as a Summer resort by anybody who could go where he liked. But there is reason to believe that it is immensely preferable to Western Cuba, and no reason to doubt that it is distinctly preferable to Tampa. The work of reducing the defenses of Santiago with a force numerically much superior to that of the defenders and with the assistance of the fleet cannot occupy many days. When it is accomplished the army will be able to select its own quarters, and accounts agree that it can select very eligible quarters. The Cuban highlands are in this part. The whole region is hilly, and the coast range that extends from Cape de Cruz to Cape Maysi contains the highest peaks of the island, including the highest of all, Pico de Tarquino, 7,670 feet. In the foothills, with which a railroad connection could readily be established, the army of invasion could be very comfortably encamped, becomes an army of occupation, and be ready to strike either at San Juan or at Havana. The moral effect of the mere lodgment on Cuban soil will be worth making when it is plain that we cannot be dislodged. The army will be in no more danger from the Spaniards than it has been at Tampa. With his sea power entirely destroyed, Marshal BLANCO would have no means at all of regaining Santiago, for nobody but a lunatic would think of marching an expedition eastward through the island. The malarial fevers of the coast are not formidable in the hills, and yellow fever is unknown. A small garrison of Cubans or "immunes" can hold Santiago after it has been captured and leave the bulk of the army for other work.

Certainly it is not conceivable that Gen. SHAFTER'S expedition, containing practically all the regular troops available, has been assembled and shipped merely for the capture of Santiago. The means are too disproportionate to the end. Of course, we do not mean to encounter any check, and our force should be overwhelming, but the mere capture of Santiago and the Spanish ships, already beyond the power of doing mischief, is inadequate to the formidable preparations we have made. When that is accomplished the navy and the army will be ready for the next step.

Apparently the next step will be the conquest of Puerto Rico, and to this the possession of Santiago is a very desirable if not an indispensable preliminary. The possession of it as a base shortens the route of an invading force by nearly one-half from Key West and by more than one-half from Tampa, the nearest point on our mainland at which an invading army can be assembled. As a base of supplies of all kinds, and especially of coal, Santiago would be invaluable. The regulars and the seasoned volunteers of Gen. SHAFTER'S force would probably suffice for the new adventure, and their places in Eastern Cuba could be taken by an equal body of the volunteers who are every day coming nearer to the standard of trustworthy soldiers in the various camps of instruction.

Meanwhile, the constriction of the blockade will, of course, be maintained, and the position of Marshal BLANCO at Havana will be increasingly precarious. That the paper fleet of Admiral CAMARA may materialize and venture to cross the Atlantic is, of course, the wish of every officer in the American Navy, but the prospect that that wish will be gratified grows daily dimmer. Nothing can relieve Havana but a superior naval force, and the ships that Spain has left can easily be dealt with by half of our squadron in Cuban waters. But even if Admiral CAMARA be as inaccessible to reason as Lieut. CARRANZA represents him to be, he will be apt to hold discretion the better part of valor when he remembers what has happened to MONTOJO and to CERVERA, and to save his ships for future emergencies. Assuming the success of our operations at Santiago and at San Juan there would be no cisatlantic port to which a new Spanish squadron could have the assurance of betaking itself without having to fight an American force superior even on paper, and immeasurably superior on salt water.

There would thus be no chance whatever of relief for Marshal BLANCO. His supplies are already cut off. It is scarcely credible that under these conditions he could hold out until the weather permitted the opening of a land campaign in Eastern Cuba. But if he did he would find himself confronted by a superior and by that time a disciplined and seasoned force, in addition to the navy, while he could not hope for reinforcements from Spain to the extent of a single ship or a single man. The attack upon Havana would in that case mean the end of the war, with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines all in American hands.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MAYOR.

We are quite unable to see the "trap" in the Rapid Transit Commission's request that Mayor VAN WYCK serve on a committee with the Controller and Mr. ORR to fix the compensation to be paid to the city by the Manhattan Railway Company for its new lines on the west side.

It is the peculiar duty of the Mayor of the city to take a leading part in that kind of business. The income of the city from franchises diminishes the annual demand upon the taxpayers. Ordinary fidelity to a public trust and a natural human pride in its successful administration should inspire the Mayor with a desire to see that due compensation was exacted of every company making use of the public streets. On the other hand, nobody in the city should be so competent as the chief officer of its Government to pass upon the wisdom and propriety of lowering the franchise charge to a nominal figure in order to promote enterprises urgently demanded by the people for their comfort and convenience.

These questions are all involved in the proposed grant to the Manhattan Company. The Mayor is friendly to that company. His message contained a reasonable and sensible statement of the public demand for the extension of its lines and the increase of its facilities for carrying passengers. Mr. ORR'S letter notifying the Mayor of his appointment was courteous and proper. It expressed the feeling of the commission that the city authorities ought to determine what annual rates the company should pay for the franchises. The appointment of the Mayor as a member of the Committee of Appraisal was one the commission was bound to make.

Yet the Mayor refuses to serve in a note that is a little too curt to be quite courteous. We are afraid the Mayor overlooks some important considerations which should impel him to accept the appointment. The extension of the Manhattan Company's lines is an urgent public necessity. Every day of delay is an injury to the company and prolongs the discomfort inflicted upon its patrons by the inadequacy of its present facilities. The Mayor should think of the needs and the comfort of the people. Any differences he may have had with the Rapid Transit Commission should be laid aside in the public interest and at the call of duty. He has an opportunity here which we hope that, on reflection, he will embrace.

THE CASE OF ENGINEER MENOCAL.

We must assume that the approval of the sentence of Civil Engineer A. G. MENOCAL by Acting Secretary of the Navy ALLEN is, like the finding of the court-martial, formal and technical. We shall expect to see Mr. MENOCAL restored to duty long before the expiration of the three years' sentence of suspension the court felt compelled to impose.

The court found that Mr. MENOCAL had been inefficient in the performance of his duty in constructing the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The word "culpably" was stricken out of the charge by the court. It also found that he had neglected his duty, the word "wholly" being stricken out. Thereupon eight out of the nine members of the court concurred in the following recommendation to the department:

"The undersigned members of the court earnestly recommend the accused Civil Engineer, A. G. MENOCAL, United States Navy, to the clemency of the revising power because of his absence under orders at various times and because of his absence from sickness at times during the building of the dock; because of the imperfect provision of the contract and the imperfect wording of the same; because of the large amount of work under way at the time of building the dock, and because of the poor assistance Mr. MENOCAL had for his numerous duties. His attention to his duties and his zeal and industry in attending to them are most strongly certified to by all of the commanding officers under whom he served."

This extraordinary recommendation is nothing less than a verdict of acquittal appended to the formal verdict of guilty which the court found itself obliged to render under the peculiar regulations which govern such proceedings. It would be astonishing if the Navy Department should disregard it and actually affirm the sentence with the intention of permitting it to be executed. Any man who cannot see that the grossest injustice would be done by such a proceeding must have only a rudimentary sense of justice.

Engineer MENOCAL was the victim not only of an ill-made contract and of the conflicting orders of the department, which assigned him to an important work of construction demanding all his time and attention and then took him away from it by orders to other duty, as is set forth in the court's recommendation, but also we are informed of the deceptions, incompetence, and unfaithfulness of Inspectors appointed for political reasons. Moreover, any large work of water-front construction is one which demands local expert knowledge, of which we believe Mr. MENOCAL was not allowed to avail himself. The trouble with the Brooklyn dry dock arose very largely from want of familiarity with local conditions which could be possessed only by engineers of practical experience in water-front work in that vicinity.

The case has a wider interest than any personal considerations could give it. If a sentence of such severity can be fully executed after a virtual acquittal on the evidence, it will not be long before Congress will feel it to be its duty to undertake a sharp revision of court-martial procedure with the aim of lopping off its absurdities and bringing it into some recognizable relation to reason and justice.

The Chilton amendment to the revenue bill is meeting with great opposition, and not unjustly. Practically it imposes a tax of various amount—sometimes as high as 10 per cent. upon the sale of all goods made under a patent or bearing a trade mark. Now, a tax on the gross sales of all retailers, though very harsh, and difficult to collect, would be fair. A tax on the sale of special articles like perfumery and most "druggists' articles" is in great part a tax on luxuries which is not onerous, since any one can avoid it. But the Chilton tax has this peculiarity, that it acts as a penalty on excellence. No man makes goods under a patent or under a trade mark unless he tries, at least, to make them of a grade higher than the general unnamed stock. If the latter are to go untaxed while the former bear a considerable burden and even a very heavy one, the burden is due solely to the excellence claimed for the goods. That is neither fair nor expedient. It happens, also, that this tax will fall heaviest on goods of very general use and low price which in effect are necessaries.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"A pound of good cheer," remarks The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "is worth a carload of good wishes to a lot of soldier boys living on limited rations." We take it that the "good cheer" to which reference is here made means food, and that our contemporary's desire is to incite people to do less cheering of soldiers on their way to the front and more in the line of increasing and varying their diet. The intention is doubtless good, and it is ungracious to criticise those who are preaching generosity, and, for all we know, practicing it, but is there real wisdom in the particular form of generosity suggested? The Government feeds its men. Its resources are without limit, so there can be no question as to its power to give them as much as they need, and the officers upon whom has devolved the duty of attending to this important matter either possess, or should possess, all the knowledge that has resulted from lamentably numerous centuries of warfare in every part of the world. The army ration has been fixed in character, quality, and amount by experts who have given a vast amount of thought to the requirements of men doing soldiers' work under military conditions. Presumably, the rations are made up with a view to supplying just the quantity of nutriment that is needed, and are composed of the material which experience has shown to be best adapted for preserving the soldier's health and strength. Any additions to them by loving friends are more likely to do harm than good, and, as a matter of fact, gifts of dainties—under which term the deadly American pie is too often included—have already worked havoc in several of the volunteer camps. What the people at home should do is to see that competent commissary officers are appointed, and to make a dreadful row when this is not the case. Thus, and thus only, will they really serve the soldier.

—Ever since New York City had a Naval Battalion, the members of that organization have been keenly alive to the responsibilities placed upon them by their numerical designation. First to be formed, they have carefully continued to be the first to act at every opportunity. And when the war came there were many such opportunities. The battalion was the first of the kind to do any work for the Government, the first to be mustered in, the first to go on shipboard, the first to start on a cruise, and now, aided by luck and the authorities at Washington—perhaps that's tautological, but never mind—it has been the first to engage in a real battle with the Spaniards. The regular naval officers will note all this with interest. Some day, when things are more peaceful, a few remarks about the exact nature of that interest may appear in this column. They would be untimely now, but they will keep.

—It is not quite right to look closely at the wording of a note penned in a time of great sorrow, but surely attention may be called to the peculiar use of "foreign countries" in the following, which appears in the London papers: "Owing to the overwhelming multitude of messages of sympathy received by Mrs. GLADSTONE and her family from all parts of the British Empire, from the United States, and from foreign countries, they are obliged to ask all, whether private individuals or members of public bodies, whom they may not be able personally to thank, to accept their heartfelt gratitude, expressed through the medium and by the courtesy of the press. Mrs. GLADSTONE feels deeply the kindness showered upon her, which neither she nor her sons and daughters can ever forget." The United States, it will be seen, are not numbered with lands alien to the English people.

PERSONAL.

—When Mr. ERNEST TERAH HOOLEY, a year or so ago, deigned to discuss with a London reporter the habits to be followed and the qualifications to be displayed by anybody desirous of becoming a millionaire, the published interview naturally attracted much attention, for Mr. HOOLEY was then believed to be a brilliant, almost blinding, proof of his own ability to explain the matter he discussed, and a somewhat large majority of all the men and women on earth are extremely eager for just such information as he pretended to give. Alas, it was only pretense, and a most irritating pretense at that, to not a few of us, for Mr. HOOLEY merely talked a lot of grubby platitudes about getting up early in the morning, working hard all day, and going to bed soon after sunset as preparation for extending the same scheme of operations over year after year. This, the eminent promoter said, was what he had done all his life, and he accredited his success entirely to industry, disavowing in the most emphatic terms the possession of brains superior to, or different from, those of the average business man. It is interesting, even consolatory, now, to note the dispatches announcing that Mr. HOOLEY has gone to financial smash—not that anybody rejoices over a fellow-creature's misfortune, but because it shows so clearly that the millionaire who explains his millions by the repetition of copy-book maxims can neither keep himself rich nor make others wealthy. It is worth noting, too, that Mr. HOOLEY has never been taken very seriously by the real financiers of England, that they have long been expecting his downfall, and that when it came the ground in his vicinity didn't shake a bit. The fact is, his laborious hours have chiefly been employed in blowing bubbles. They were very large ones, to be sure, and multitudes of people—people of the class that puts its trust in anything sooner than intelligence and mathematics—took these bubbles for what they were not, and contributed generously to the expense of their manufacture, but the men on whose wisdom the prosperity of British commerce depends were not deluded. They have noticed that HOOLEY companies began gloriously, but were soon attacked by quick consumption—of capital stock. A list of them recently published revealed that out of seventeen great ventures manipulated by him not one had failed—to advance backward. The least depreciation in original share value among the group was £21,000, the greatest £1,300,000, and the few companies which were then paying dividends showed signs of abandoning that habit in the immediate future. Mr. HOOLEY'S habit of early rising is likely to cause the investors in his schemes to sit up very late.

—Another conspiracy against the revered leader of the silver statesmen! First there was a plot to keep Mr. BRYAN out of the army altogether, for fear his gallantry would dissipate the clouds of forgetfulness that were gathering about him. That scheme failed, for it had no foundation except the empty pretense that a Nebraska politician could not acquire the whole art of war as he did the entire science of economics, out of his inner consciousness, and, as nobody dared to do more than whisper so absurd an objection, Mr. BRYAN obtained his Colonelcy. Now his desperate enemies are trying to send him off to Manila, on the other side of the world, where he would be out of sight and mind for an indefinite length of time. Could anything be more outrageous? This plot, like the other, is sure to fail, however, for the man in the War Department has a fellow feeling for military ambitions like those of Col. BRYAN, and will yield gracefully to influences of the sort he is accustomed to exercise.

—As might have been expected, papers all over the country are fierce in their condemnation of Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW'S dispatch to The London Times in regard to the condition of affairs at Tampa. Some of them deny utterly the truth of Mr. BIGELOW'S descriptions, while the majority insist that even though all he said was true, he should not have circulated the results of his observation in foreign lands. This, according to The Troy Times, was "pretty close to treason," and it continues thus: "BIGELOW has perverted the facts and strained every possible point to prove the weakness and inferiority of our army organization as compared with that abroad, especially in Germany, for whose monstrous system, which, endured much longer, will make shipwreck of civic liberty, he has a particular fondness." Now, there is no reason at all for suspecting Mr. BIGELOW of treason, but the Troy man is quite right in thinking that familiarity with some superficial excellencies of the German Army has caused Mr. BIGELOW to emphasize unduly some equally superficial weaknesses of our own service. Heaven forbid that the United States should ever pay for thoroughly trained and well-equipped soldiers the price that Germany pays for them, and better far would be occasional defeats from foreign foes than constant tyranny from domestic ones; but these are not the alternatives, and it is folly to assert that the treatment which our volunteers have received from the Government has been as good as could be expected in a peaceful land. Honesty and brains are not monopolized by petty tyrants and their underlings, and it is quite fair to demand both from our own authorities.

HENRY CLAY ON THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days, when the people, aroused to a state of great excitement, are seeking day and night the latest intelligence as to the progress of the contest between this country and Spain, we may find a number of good citizens who entertain the idea that the war was brought about by scheming politicians; that we were not called upon to extend sympathy and aid to those near our own borders who have been ground beneath the heel of cruel oppressors and still struggle for freedom, and that even the protection of the lives and property of Americans in Cuba hardly warranted the disturbance of conditions so favorable to extension of business, future prosperity, and increase of wealth.

Such expression of individual opinion is not new or alarming at this time. During our forefathers' struggle for freedom it was a more serious matter, and they often suffered as much from the fire in the rear as in front. Still it is surprising that many are so impressed with the importance of the little part they play on the stage of life that they fail to see the hand of Providence directing the affairs of this world.

They bid us be guided still by the advice of the Father of his Country—admirably adapted to the early condition and growth of the Republic. We would have been saved much trouble in the past if our rulers had taken the steps pointed out in 1790, in his speech to both houses of Congress, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

As the years rolled on, troubles came to disturb the family of States. Wise and patriotic men representing the people thought to secure peace by yielding in part to unjust demands. When compromises failed, many saw their bright anticipations fade away, and doubt of the future of their country filled their hearts with gloom. Such was the experience of Henry Clay, the "great American patriot," and it may be that the accompanying letter, which has never been out of my hands or published, will be of interest to the public at this time.

Long years have passed, and still memory treasures the recollection of the night I stood, one among the multitude, fascinated by the flashings of those eyes—every nerve tingling in response to the words flowing like sparkling jewels from those lips. What a hold he had upon the hearts of the people! His ambition was a high and holy feeling, unselfish, magnanimous. Its aspirations were for "his country's good." And yet, even such a man was not safe from the conflicting interests of party. When the people were eager to reward his long service by the highest honor in their gift, objection was raised in conventions by those more concerned for their own advantage than the public good; he was thrust aside and friends deserted him. The wound was deep, but those who dealt the blow in time suffered most. Later events, together with domestic afflictions, tended to cast a cloud over the closing years of his life.

But while the pathway to his grave was still worn by the feet of sorrowing friends, and the green turf above him nourished by their tears, there was presented to the world new and surprising evidence that One

Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish or a sparrow fall,

was directing the onward march of the Republic. In response to the suggestion of Commodore Perry, the long-closed doors of Japan were opened to admit the light of the progressive spirit of the age. The Atlantic and Pacific were united in bands of steel. Millions of the unfortunate and oppressed of all lands flocked to these shores to establish new homes and enjoy the blessings of freedom and prosperity. The question of a divided Nation was settled by the sword, the blot of slavery erased from our escutcheon, and hands and hearts were united again beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes.

Standing to-day in the front rank of nations, prepared to defend the rights of its own citizens, and, if need be, respond to the appeal of those who, in their struggle for freedom, have suffered so much at the hands of their cruel oppressors, America is regarded by the world with wonder and admiration.

It may be—who can tell?—let us hope, that the spirit of the noble patriot has been permitted to view from the realm above the wonderful development of the land he loved.

J. C. PARSONS.

New York, June 8, 1898.

ASHLAND, 13th June, 1846.

My Dear Sir: I received your very kind letter, and thank you for the sentiments of friendship, attachment, and confidence which you do me the honor to entertain for me. You have been pleased to express your approbation of my public services, and especially of the support which I have ever given to the protection of American industry. That support was prompted by an anxious desire to promote what I conceived was demanded by the best interests of our whole country. It was only a part of a general system on which I acted, and which I sought to establish by the utmost exertion of my humble abilities.

That system aimed to add strength to our Union by facilitating intercourse between all our widely extended parts; to bring forward, develop, and improve its vast but yet hidden resources, and to render us a great, peaceful, prosperous, and independent Nation. With that view, I espoused the cause of internal improvements, labored to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures, aimed to separate the proceeds of the public lands from the general revenue and distribute them among the States, for the purposes of education and local improvements, and sought to establish a general currency, commensurate with the wants and the extent of the Union, and adapted to the commercial habits of the world.

With that same view, I have been desirous to avoid all foreign wars, unless, as in the case of the last war with Great Britain, they are both just and necessary. Hence I exerted myself to prevent the menaced war with France during the second term of Gen. Jackson's Administration; and was opposed to the annexation of Texas, believing that it would involve us in a war, and thinking that we had, without it, sufficient territory for many years to come, and that when our posterity wanted more they could easily acquire it.

My endeavors have been crowned only with partial success; and now, by the unexpected result of the last Presidential election, there is reason to apprehend that the progress of the great interests of our country will be arrested and that the spirit of honorable peace and prosperous industry will be superseded by a spirit of war and conquest. Indeed, it is to be feared that the whole character of our Nation will be changed, transforming us into a warlike people, the military spirit predominating. Should this unfortunately be the case, our story is already told in the recorded fate of preceding republics.

But we must not forget that this is our country, and that it is our duty to struggle for its liberty, for its prosperity, and for wise systems of policy, and under all discouragements to struggle to the last. Providence, which has so often smiled upon and blessed us, may still deign to watch over, protect, and preserve us. I belong to a generation which is rapidly passing away, and I must soon follow. But I hope that when I do go there will be left behind enough of our countrymen, animated by patriotism and actuated by public and private virtue, to continue the labor of endeavoring to sustain our free institutions. If this great experiment fail, begun and pursued under the most auspicious circumstances, it is to be apprehended that we may bid an eternal farewell to all National self-government. I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant. H. CLAY.

J. C. Parsons, Esq.

NUGGETS.

Not the Worst Fate.

A private in the Fifth Ohio is serving under a Captain who was formerly his coachman. This isn't half so bad as remaining at home and serving under a janitor.—Chicago News.

His Own Pocket.

"It's all very well," said Carper, "to say that Spain will have to pay the cost of the war; but what I want to know is this."

"What?"

"If she does, do I get a return of the war taxes I pay?"—Philadelphia North American.

Solaced.

"Somehow the fact that she was stung by a bee does not seem to trouble her at all."

"No; it did for a while, until some one was thoughtful enough to tell her that a bee invariably went after the sweetest thing in the vicinity, and since then she has been all smiles and wears the lump as a badge of honor."—Chicago Post.

Acknowledged.

"I do not claim," said the thoughtful member of the club, "that the influence of fashion is entirely harmful. We must admit that we owe the milliner and dressmaker something."

"Goodness, yes!" exclaimed the usually frivolous member, shuddering. "My account can't be less than $150."—Brooklyn Life.

Usual Result.

"Well," asked the motorman, "did you manage to collect your little bill from that conductor?"

"No," answered the disgusted passenger. "I got tired trying to collect it at his house and the other day I caught him on his car."

"What did he do?"

"The same thing as usual—put me off."—Philadelphia Call.

THE HARBOR MINE.

From The Baltimore News.

Give the speedway to the cruiser,
Give the monitor the tide,
To the battleship with its steel side-strip
The channel deep and wide;
Give the fleet full way o'er the ocean,
Give the batt'ries wind-wide range;
But mine be a grave 'neath the salt-sea wave,
'Mid the creatures wild and strange.
For I am the harbor mine,
And day by day I swing
On my anchor chain 'neath the rolling main
While the billows sadly sing.
Yes, I am the harbor mine,
And I am the monster fell
For those who tread upon my head
As they would on a hidden hell.

Give the broad sea course to the steel-girt horse
That champs on the rolling foam,
And give the breadth of the leagueless tide
To the fleets that coastwise roam;
But give me a rest 'neath the billows' crest,
As, oh, they sweetly sing
Of the world above where they dream of love
And the earth grows bright with Spring.
For I am the harbor mine,
They whisper: "Don't go there,
He's the avatar of the woe of man,
Of sorrow and despair."
They know not where I hide,
And they dare not track my den,
For I am the flame of the under-deep
And I feed on mangled men.

Give the wind to the merchant-liners,
The channel to the fleet;
In the harbor mouth, by north by south,
For the coming of their feet
I wait through the weary hours,
And they search for me in vain,
For I am the hidden hell that sleeps
In the crib of the under-main.
Oh, I am the harbor mine!
The seagulls come and go,
Above the sun and the stars that shine
Smile on me here below;
But the ship that sails my way
Ah, who shall count the wrack
Of the shriven plates as the lightning leaps
Along the magnet's track!

For a keen eye in the portals,
With a hand upon the key,
From the fortress waits to tell the fates
Of the ships that sail to me.
The battleship or cruiser,
The children of the fleet—
To all that come with a welcome glum
I'm here to trip their feet.
Yea, I am the harbor mine,
With the lightning in my hand,
And I guard the ports and hold the forts
When the ships above me land,
I rock on the under-ocean,
In the gloom of my deep salt-den,
And I am the hell that hidden waits
To feed on the shapes of men.

To feed on the guns that thundered,
To feed on the plates and bars,
When the ship sinks down in the channel
To me and the ghosts and stars;
To feed on the smashed projectiles,
To feed on the grim barbette—
All day I wait in the harbor's gate,
All day my anchors fret.
For I am the harbor mine,
Whose voice is a muffled roar,
Whose song is a flash of the magnet's fire
In the opera of war.
And they whisper: "Don't go there,
For he is a monster fell
And ships must tread upon his head
As they would on a hidden hell."

POULTNEY BIGELOW CRITICISED

An Army Officer Points Out Inconsistencies in His Writings About Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A prominent army officer who has read the accounts of the deficiencies found in the Tampa camps by Poultney Bigelow, and who regrets that greater efficiency was not developed by some of the officers delegated to connect the Washington bureaus with the army representatives at Tampa, says that what amazes him more than Bigelow's complaints of the alleged inattention to the comfort of the troops is his changed point of view since he wrote for the Harper's a history of Germany and German unity.

"Just recalling Bigelow's interesting but superficial history as I read it in The Harper's Monthly, my recollection of his lesson was that Germany depended not upon its regular army to defend it in time of great necessity, but upon the volunteers—what might be called its national guard—upon which Mr. Bigelow now places so little reliance in the United States.

"Jena was lost, it appears from Bigelow's account, from the fact that the regular army commanded by the old regular officers, proved utterly incompetent to fight or save itself. It was not until Stein, Gneisenau, and other patriots aroused the national spirit and infused into the old army some of the new volunteer blood and life that Prussia proved at all competent to combine with other powers and recover its spirit and independence.

"Now Bigelow insists that only the regular army is to be depended upon; the traditions of that body, that the experience of the officers, the maxim and precepts of the regular force, are sufficient to make them superior to the volunteers who have only their patriotic ardor to keep them together in the face of an enemy. But Bigelow would certainly not go on and insist that the German lower class of a century ago was better material with which to meet the soldiers of Napoleon than are now the citizens of the United States to encounter the forces of Spain.

"Either Bigelow proved too much when he wrote of German unity, or he is permitting himself to be inconsistent for some cause not fully discovered. Our history shows that the volunteers produce good soldiers. If Bigelow does not believe it, an inspection of the army register at the time the war broke out will enlighten him. There were then nine general officers at the head of the list and one only—Gen. Merritt—was a West Point man. The Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and many of the commanders of troops and regiments are not West Point men, but men from the volunteers, but just as much imbued with the West Point spirit as the exclusively West Point lists of officers in the Ordnance and Engineer Corps.

"All that the army needs is a little time, and it seems to me that that is something that Bigelow is sadly in need of, too."

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association Needs Assistance—Samples of Letters Received.

The New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association, which was formed shortly after the beginning of the war between Spain and the United States, for the purpose of looking after the welfare of those dependent upon men who have taken the field, already finds abundant justification for its creation, and is compelled to ask the co-operation and assistance of the general public. The association has received thus early between sixty and seventy applications for help, most of which proved to have come from worthy persons in need.

Citizens willing to join the organization and give their active services in its work are requested to send their names to the President, Major John Byrne, 45 Wall Street; to the Secretary, Michael J. Scanlan, 56 Pine Street, or to the headquarters of the association at 1,298-1,300 Broadway. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, 38 East Forty-second Street.

The following are samples of the appeals the association receives from worthy persons:

[I.]

I hope I am not intruding, but in reference to my husband, who was called away with the Twelfth Regiment, Company H, and who has left me in a starving and destitute condition. I have two little babies, one fifteen months, the other not quite three years, not able to help themselves. I have to vacate my rooms for nonpayment of rent. I have no place to go or to shelter me or my children, but the streets. I have been days and days without anything to eat. For God's sake help us and keep me and my babies from the streets. Tenants of the house can prove my story.

[II.]

Would you kindly inform me if there is any way that I can receive any aid to help to keep my children from starving, or to keep us from going in the street? I am about to be set in the street some time this week, and that means to part with my two little ones, and that would kill me and them. I have applied for work in every direction since my husband went to the war. I have not received one penny from him in five weeks, since he started for Hempstead, and now he has gone to Chickamauga Park, Ga., under Capt. Nobles, and serving under Col. Fred Grant. We would have starved only for the kindness of my neighbors, and I owe almost two months' rent. We are completely destitute. Oh, Sir, if there is any help, please do what you can for us, for the sake of my little ones. The oldest is a boy, almost five years, and a little girl, almost three years. Please, Sir, for their sake, do what you can for us. I am willing to work at anything that I can get to do, even washing or cleaning, if I could only get it to do. I am a respectable American woman and not ashamed to do anything that is honest to take care of my family, although I am not very strong at present. I beg of you, gentlemen, to help me if you can, to save me from the street and from parting with my children, while my husband is away. If you have little, helpless ones of your own you must know what you would feel like to see them suffer, or to part with them. Please, Sir, send me some kind of an answer to let me know whether you can do anything for me or not, to ease my mind, for I am almost crazy to know what I am going to do. I have only until Thursday to stay where I am. If I can only get some help to get moved in a cheaper place. I am paying $9 where I am, and I can get three rooms for $7, and I owe almost two months' rent.

[III.]

I have a son, and my only support for years, who has gone to fight in defense of his country. I am left in great want, as he has always paid the rent for me. I was expecting money for the rent yesterday, but to my surprise I received a letter telling me of his enlisting in Company C, Second Regiment, Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. As I am afflicted with ear and throat trouble, also rheumatism, I trust you will investigate my case as soon as possible, for I am in want very much, and my son told me in his letter yesterday that he had no money till the Government paid their wages, $13 a month. Though being a young lawyer for a few years in Nebraska City, he has now gone with many of his class as a private soldier. I am not able to go myself to see you, as I am under the doctor's care. My son was born and educated in New York City, and graduated from the Sixteenth Street College. I cannot be much worse in circumstances. The landlord is asking for my rent.

[IV.]

Being a young wife of a First Harlem Volunteer, who has joined the Fourteenth Regiment, and left me and my children destitute, I ask you to assist me if you can. I have read that you are treasurer of the New York Soldiers' Protective Association, and take the liberty to write you, as I thought this letter would be recognized by you. I wrote to The New York World and received no answer. I have tried hard to get work, and could not get any. I am willing to work if I can get it to keep my home and children from starving. My rent is due June 1, and there is a balance of this month, and the agent has been three times this week, and says he must have it by Tuesday or Wednesday to settle his books, as he is selling the house, so I expect to be put out, for I have no way of getting it. I have sold everything that could be sold to try and keep us from starving. Hoping I will hear from you soon, and that you will recognize my letter, as I don't know what to do, and am nearly distracted looking at my children hungry and almost naked, with no shoes to wear.

[V.]

My husband is a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and has gone off to the war with his company. I am left alone with no support for myself and two little children. I have nothing to eat for them, and I am about to be dispossessed, as I owe two months' rent. I know of no place to go for help, as I have no friends that can help me. My husband is in Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard of New York. If you could please do anything for myself and little family, I will be very grateful to you and the kind people who are trying to help you out in your good society.

Money Advanced to Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Owing to the d

MR. HOOLEY A BANKRUPT

The Biggest Company Promoter in England Goes Into the Hands of a Receiver.

FAILURE OF GREAT VENTURES

Actions for $2,000,000 Are Pending Against Him and a Run Was Precipitated—He Applied for the Order Himself.

LONDON, June 8.—A receiving order in bankruptcy has been issued against Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, for years prominent as the biggest company promoter in this country, prominently interested in bicycle, land, and bovril concerns, and who was supposed to be a multi-millionaire.

Mr. Hooley reached the pinnacle of prominence in 1896, when he promoted the Dunlop Tire Company, and was supposed to have cleared $12,500,000 by that deal alone. He has since been identified with the promotion of the Bovril Company and with many bicycle companies. It is understood that not any of the latter were profitable to the stockholders.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Hooley lived a sort of Monte Cristo existence, bought yachts and race horses and numerous historic country seats. In January of the present year Mr. Hooley purchased the racing cutter Britannia, formerly the property of the Prince of Wales, from Mr. John Lawson Johnstone. During 1896 he purchased the schooner yacht Verena from the Earl of Lonsdale. Mr. Hooley is a member of a number of yacht clubs.

For months past financiers have predicted that Mr. Hooley was in deep water.

Markets Prepared for the Shock.

The markets were not affected by the dramatic downfall of Mr. Hooley, as the news of the receiving order, while it caused a sensation, was not unexpected in the best quarters, where the event has been expected for some time. The last attempt to float Hooley bills was a failure, although 10 per cent. was offered, but it is believed there is a considerable amount of his paper in existence. It will be the second and third class institutions which will suffer by his failure. The shares with which Mr. Hooley was connected have slumped latterly, but the London market did not take much share in the gamble.

It has been well known that Mr. Hooley had been unable to find money for the big Chinese loan, which it was proposed to float some time ago, and there was much talk a year ago when the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral accepted from Mr. Hooley a magnificent gold communion service.

Within the last month Mr. Hooley leased the big building at the corner of Pall Mall and Regent Street, formerly the Travellers' Club, to be used as offices.

To-day's petition in bankruptcy was made by Mr. Hooley himself, who describes himself "of Berkeley Square, London; Risley Hall, near Derby, and Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire."

Actions Brought on a Crisis.

It is said that actions aggregating $2,000,000 are pending against Mr. Hooley, and that one for $265,000, which was set for a hearing to-morrow, precipitated the crisis.

Counsel for Mr. Hooley, during the course of the application for the order in bankruptcy, informed the Registrar that a perfect run had been made on Mr. Hooley, and the latter, in order to protect the general body of his creditors, and to prevent his assets, which counsel said were very large, from being sacrificed by a hurried realization, had adopted the course of applying for a receiving order. This, counsel explained, was done only after the most enormous sacrifices had been made upon Mr. Hooley's part.

It is impossible at present to make any correct estimate of the liabilities of Mr. Hooley; but there is no doubt they are very large.

Counsel for the petitioner further said he was not prepared to say whether any scheme of settlement had been prepounded, and he asserted that Mr. Hooley had not personally received the benefit of the large profits resulting from his promotions.

In conclusion, counsel said Mr. Hooley had been "victimized to an extent which will be a revelation to the public."

Eventually, Mr. Hooley was formally adjudged a bankrupt. Among the more recent projects attempted by Mr. Hooley was the flotation of a Spanish loan.

The capitals of the companies promoted by the bankrupt aggregate from $60,000,000 to $65,000,000, and the shares in these concerns, taken as a whole, have depreciated over 40 per cent. since their flotation.

HOOLEY'S OWN STORY OF SUCCESS.

How He Began with £35,000 and Became a Multi-Millionaire.

The following sketch of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley was printed in a London newspaper in 1896, the time when he had attained the greatest prominence as a financier.

"I am a countryman," he declared. "I hate town life, and I hate town sharks with their tricks and wiles. I stay in London as little as I can, and get out of it as soon as I am able; and but for the fact that I have to be on the spot to manage my affairs you would very seldom see me here. I am, I suppose, the largest sheep farmer in England, and I know every one of my 300 horses by sight."

Mr. Hooley was asked how he became a millionaire, and replied:

"I cannot say that I was ever what you would call a poor man. Some people, I know, have an idea that I was one month in a back street and the next in a palace. This is altogether wrong. I came from a family of Nottingham lace manufacturers, and when I was twenty-two my mother left me £35,000. Since then I have lived at the rate of not less than £3,000 a year, which could be hardly called poverty.

Started as a Stock Broker.

"I started business as a stock broker in Nottingham, and for some time made twenty thousand a year. As stock broker I got into touch with a large connection of very rich people; I secured their confidence, and they have been the great factors in the success of the big schemes I have since carried through. When I issue a company I do not rely altogether on the outside public; my own circle controls between fifteen and twenty millions, and its support insures a thing going. It is a fact of which I make no secret that these friends get a share of my profits.

"While in Nottingham I had to do with the initial steps of starting some companies, and I saw that the promoters made great profits. I asked myself why I should not do this work. Then a friend brought to my notice Humber shares, which at that time were despised at 5½. I looked into them, was satisfied that they had a future, and bought largely till the shares went up to 21½. Then I reconstructed the company, making £365,000 out of the deal. Other cycling schemes followed, the biggest being the Dunlop tire deal. I bought Dunlops outright for three millions, sold them to the present company for five, and now they are worth seven.

"In the first place, I have no secrets; if I had I should want a staff of 200 clerks to keep my books. I have never been able yet to keep a secret, and never will. I say that the promoter is as much entitled to his profits and is money is as honestly earned as that of any other man. When a farmer buys a cow of me, cuts it up, and resells it at a higher rate than he bought, he is entitled to make what he can; so am I when I buy and sell a company. I buy, say for two millions, and sell it for two and a half, and tell the public straight out that I am going to make something for myself out of the deal. I make it an absolute rule only to take up one concern at a time, and never to leave it till it is really on its legs. I am able to point back to all the things I have been associated with and say that there is not one of them but to-day is in a healthy state.

His Business Principles.

"The principles upon which I have acted have been two. First, I always mind my own business, and look after it well. Then I never touch anything that is out of my own line. If a man comes to me and says, 'Here is a good tip, act on it,' I do not listen to him. I confine myself to those things which I know, and act on my personal knowledge alone. For instance, I never speculated a single pound in mines, for I know nothing of them."

Mr. Hooley is quoted as being desirous of being returned to Parliament and of asserting his alliance with the Conservative Party. "My sympathies are with the working classes and the poor. I want to help them, and I will, too," he is reported as saying in a recent interview. On one occasion Mr. Hooley told of his scheme for helping the indigent in his native district.

"Last year I was successful in business," he said, "and so I said to myself, 'Now, what are you going to do to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and at the same time put your money to the best use you can?' So I set aside £400,000, the interest of which will henceforth be distributed by organized committees throughout the districts included in the scheme. It is now in full swing. There are eighteen committees established for the purpose of administering it. The committees investigate each case and they give according to the needs of the individual case."

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

M. Meline to Remodel It in Accordance with the Indications of the Recent Elections.

PARIS, June 8.—The following semi-official note was issued this afternoon:

"The Ministers have placed their resignations at the disposal of M. Méline, (the Premier,) who, if his policy is approved by the Chamber, will remodel the Cabinet on the broadest basis, in accordance with the indications of the recent elections."

The Ministry which has just resigned was constituted on April 30, 1896, and consisted of the following members:

President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture—M. MELINE.
Minister of Finance—M. COCHERY.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. HANOTAUX.
Minister of War—Gen. BILLOT.
Minister of Marine—Admiral BESNARD.
Minister of the Colonies—M. LEBON.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—M. RAMBAU.
Minister of Justice—M. MILLIARD, (Dec. 2, 1897.)
Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Posts and Telegraphs—M. BOUCHER.

The Minister for the Colonies, M. Lebon, tendered his resignation on May 23 last, owing to the fact that he failed to be re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the second ballottings, on the previous day, of the Parliamentary general elections. The Premier, however, requested him to defer resigning until after the Cabinet had an opportunity to discuss the matter.

The new French Chamber of Deputies is composed of 254 Republicans, 104 Radicals, 74 Radical-Socialists, 57 Socialists, 38 Ralliers, 44 Reactionaires, and 10 Free Lances.

It was estimated that the Cabinet had a majority of from twelve to fifteen, including the Rallide section, an uncertain group, which was looked upon as likely to melt away at the time of great Parliamentary struggles, and thus render defeats easy.

STEAMSHIP LINES MAY AGREE.

Traffic Arrangements of 1896 May Be Fully Re-enacted.

LONDON, June 8.—The conference of the representatives here of the steamship companies, held with the object of improving traffic arrangements, expects to complete its business to-morrow.

About twenty-five delegates, representing all the transatlantic lines, are attending the meetings.

The representatives of the Hamburg-American Line say it is probable the agreement of 1896 will be fully re-enacted.

HEUREAUX ON A GUNBOAT.

He Visits Cape Haitien in Quest of the Rebel Jimenes.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 8.—Much mystery was observed regarding the visit of the Dominican gunboat Restoracion to this port yesterday evening. It transpires this morning that President Heureaux of San Domingo was aboard the vessel, and that from here he goes to Inaugua, where Señor Jimenes was last known to be located.

The Restoracion left Cape Haitien before 5 o'clock this morning. Commodore Jansen, who came ashore shortly after the arrival of the Restoracion to receive the report of the Dominican Consul on the alleged illegal shipment of men from this point by Señors Jimenes and Morales to take part in the landing of the revolutionists at Monte Cristi, spent the greater part of the night with the Consul.

The Dominican gunboat Independencia did not enter this port yesterday in company with the Restoracion, as cabled last night. She proceeded to Port de Paix in order to investigate the report of the presence of Jimenes at that place just before the revolutionary attempt at Monte Cristi.

It is understood that if President Heureaux finds that Jimenes is still at Inagua, he will make an effort to induce the authorities there to deliver the insurgent leader over to him on the charge of piracy.

THE OLYMPIA IS CLOSED.

Justice Russell Decides Against Mr. Hammerstein, Who Now Tells of His Future Projects.

The application on behalf of the New York Life Insurance Company to punish Oscar Hammerstein for contempt of court in refusing to give up possession of the Olympia was granted by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Andrew Freedman, the receiver for the insurance company, charged that he had demanded possession from Hammerstein, but that Mr. Hammerstein had refused to leave, and had insisted on continuing the performances in the Olympia.

"The disturbance of the receiver by Hammerstein," Justice Russell says in his opinion, "is unquestioned. This was not only in violation of the rights and subversive of the duties of the officer of the court, who was holding the property for the court, but was in breach of the arrangement with the receiver.

"If Hammerstein claimed that the receiver had unfaithfully carried out the understanding he should have applied to this court, which had control over the property, for relief instead of forcibly possessing himself of the property under a dispute with its officer. The motion is granted, and the order may be settled on notice."

Immediately after Justice Russell's decision, Mr. Hammerstein's counsel, Friend, House & Grossman, advised him to close his theatre. This move was taken somewhat reluctantly, but Mr. Hammerstein concluded that it was the only course to pursue, and gathered all his personal effects and shipped them to Harlem, after which he turned over the keys of the building to Receiver Freedman's representative.

The closing down of the theatre caused little annoyance to the general public, as the advance sale was very small, and those people who purchased tickets were informed that by calling at the box office this morning their money would be refunded.

Mr. Hammerstein leaves no debts whatever, as far as his employes are concerned, and they all expressed their regrets at not being able to continue under his management.

When seen last night Mr. Hammerstein said that he was not by any means out of the theatrical business, and that he has organized two new companies, amply backed, one to be known as the Hammerstein Theatrical Construction Company, a corporation whose object will be to build theatres in all parts of the country, and the other will be known as the Hammerstein Amusement Company, which will have for disposition comedies, comic operas, and productions of all kinds.

Mrs. J. H. McCarty's Narrow Escape.

A victoria in which were Mrs. John H. McCarty, wife of United States Marshal McCarty, and her daughter, of 8 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was overturned by a north-bound Madison Avenue underground trolley car at Sixtieth Street last night. Mrs. McCarty and her daughter were thrown out, as was the driver, Albert Leary. The women were not injured and went home in a cab. The driver received a slight scalp wound. No arrests were made.

William J. Charlton Injured.

William J. Charlton, President of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fire Works Company at Graniteville, Richmond Borough, was seriously injured by the explosion of a roman candle fuse which he was cutting. He was burned about the hands and face, and had his mustache and hair badly singed.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Elizabeth B. Wainewright and Jefferson Church Are Married in Calvary Church.

THE REV. DR. PARKS OFFICIATES

The Bride Prevented by Illness from Attending Subsequent Reception—Miss Roberts Weds Beverley Robinson—Other Marriages.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Baker Wainewright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Francis Wainewright, of 121 East Twenty-seventh Street, and Jefferson Church of this city, which took place at 8 o'clock last night in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, was one of the prettiest of the month. The rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. A. W. Bostwick, the curate.

The bride had been suffering from neuralgia for three weeks, and was still quite ill on her wedding day, but was unwilling to disappoint her friends by postponing the ceremony, for which 600 invitations had been issued, and it went off exactly as it had been planned. The bridal procession was headed by the ushers, Sumner S. Bowman of Harrisburg, Pa., Frederick P. Collins, Harry H. Wotherspoon, Jr., and Harry A. Murphy. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Wilks, Miss Bessie Church, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Alice de Breakeleer, and Miss Marie de Breakeleer. Miss Katharine Baker Wainewright, who attended her sister as maid of honor, wore white net over white satin, trimmed with white satin ribbons, and also wore red slippers and a Charlotte Corday hat. She carried pink roses. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore a white satin gown, draped with a magnificent shawl of duchesse lace, made in Brussels, and a tulle veil and orange blossoms. She carried a fan and an embroidered handkerchief, both family heirlooms, and also a prayer book bound in white. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, who was attended by Paul Libby as best man.

The bride was not well enough to attend the subsequent wedding reception, but was driven home directly after the ceremony, and will not start on her bridal tour for a day or two. The reception, to which about 250 persons were invited, took place at Delmonico's, a supper being followed by a dance in the large ballroom. Miss Hannah Bowman of Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Wirfrid Griggs of Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. William Price and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Durham of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain of Yonkers were among the out-of-town guests.

Mr. Church is a member of the Military Club. The bride is a great-grandniece of the late Caleb Cushing, who was United States Minister to Spain. She is also a granddaughter of Vice Admiral John Baker, who died in 1716, while he was commanding the White Squadron of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Her grandfather, the late Dr. Arnold F. Wainewright, was a well-known surgeon in this city, and her mother is a descendant of the Hoover family, who founded the Swedish Church in Philadelphia.

Robinson—Roberts.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was the scene of one of the fashionable weddings of the month at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Miss Marion Roberts, a daughter of the late John J. Roberts of Brooklyn, was the bride, and the bridegroom was Beverley Robinson of Beverley Cottage, New Brighton, Staten Island. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius N. Duffie, was to have officiated, but was unable to be present, and his place was taken by the Rev. Arthur Nelson Taft, assistant rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The church was decorated with palms and roses, and the organist played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" on the entrance of the bride, who was attended and came in on the arm of her brother, Harvey B. Roberts, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin and point lace, and a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. She was preceded to the chancel by the ushers—Bradish Johnson Carroll, Anson Livingston Carroll, William J. Gordon, and Willard Brown. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by his uncle, Walter Robinson, as best man. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played for the bridal recessional. Among the 200 or 300 persons invited to the church were Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus King, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins. The bridegroom is a relative of the King and Duer families.

The wedding reception was held from 4:30 to 6 P. M. at the home of the bride's aunt. As the bride's father died recently, and her family are therefore in deep mourning, none but relatives was invited to the house. These included Mrs. Beverley Robinson, the bridegroom's mother; Miss Adelaide King Robinson, his sister; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mrs. John J. Roberts, mother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Baldwin, Mrs. Washington Morton, Mrs. John Key, Mrs. B. J. Carroll, Mrs. A. L. Carroll, Mrs. W. G. Gordon, and Mrs. Willard Brown.

The bridegroom is a broker, and a member of the Union Club of this city and of the Staten Island Cricket Club. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will travel this Summer and make their home in this city.

Heiman—Tannebaum.

One of the most elaborate weddings of the month was that of Miss Birdie Tannebaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lippman Tannebaum of 3 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Dr. Henry Heiman, which took place at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the presence of some 400 people. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of Temple B'nai Jeshurun, officiated.

An immense canopy of smilax and marguerites, flanked with palms, was placed in the west end of the gallery, over a table bearing the wedding candles, and mounted on a platform. A stringed orchestra played the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" as the bridal procession entered, headed by the ushers, Julius Mosheim, cousin of the bride; William Hoffman, H. Fred. Lange Ziegel, cousin of the bridegroom; Abraham Lowenstein, Dr. Henry S. Stark, Hugo Oppenheim, and Louis Tannebaum and Max Tannebaum, brothers of the bride. The bridesmaids, Miss Jennie Oppenheim, Miss Mabel Oppenheim, Miss Sadie Shenkin, Miss Hattie Lowenstein, Miss Meta Hoffman, Miss Dulu Weil, Miss Frances Michaelis, and Miss Dora Ottenburg, came next, wearing white mousseline de soie over yellow taffeta and carrying daisies. The bridegroom entered with the best man, Emil H. Heiman, his brother. Another brother, Max Heiman, entered with the bride's mother, and Louis Goldsmith, an uncle of the bride, escorted her grandmother, Mrs. Goldsmith. Then came the bride's sister, Miss Florence Tannebaum, the maid of honor, who wore pink moiré and mousseline de soie, and carried pinks and daisies. The bride came in on the arm of her father. She wore white satin, chenille, and pearls, a point lace veil and orange blossoms, and carried daisies.

A wedding supper and a dance followed in the large ballroom. Dr. Heiman is a son of Mrs. A. L. Heiman of Little Rock, Ark. He and his bride will live at 56 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street on returning from their wedding trip.

Nesmith—Hunter.

A fashionable assemblage witnessed the marriage of Miss Emeline Williams Hunter, daughter of Mrs. John Hyatt Hunter, and a granddaughter of ex-Mayor of Brooklyn John W. Hunter and William Cunningham Nesmith, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Nesmith of Henry Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed at noon yesterday in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Homer. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Esther S. Hunter, as maid of honor. Miss Alice W. Hunter, Miss Fannie Williams, and Miss Katherine Williams, all cousins of the bride and members of the Brooklyn Civitas Club, and Miss Jeanne Palmer, were the bridesmaids.

The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with duchesse point lace, and she wore a tulle veil fastened with diamond ornaments. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The church was elaborately decorated. The bridegroom had for his attendants Duncan Edwards as best man, and Grant Notman, Clement S. Parsons, George L. Coit, Charles M. Deland, William S. Frothingham, Joseph Cortlandt, and Cortlandt Seely of Morristown, N. J., were the ushers. At the conclusion of the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, 284 Clinton Avenue, after which Mr. and Mrs. Nesmith started on an extended bridal trip to the South.

Jenney—Russell.

Miss May Isabel Russell and Isaac Hallam Jenney were married at 7:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 44 West Eighty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, officiated.

The bride wore white satin and point lace and a tulle veil, fastened by an emerald and diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried lilies of the valley. Her brother, George D. Russell, gave her away. Her sister, Miss Ray Russell, the maid of honor, was in pink net over pink silk, and carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas. The ceremony was performed beneath a canopy of pink roses and smilax, with palms on either hand, and the bride entered beneath an arch of smilax and sweet peas, the decorations being arranged by Hauser. Merrill W. Gallaway was best man, and Lucian W. Jenney, brother of the bridegroom; John M. Gallaway, J. Craig Havemeyer, and J. Byers Holbrook, all members of Squadron A, acted as ushers. A stringed orchestra played the wedding marches, and the ceremony was followed by a large reception.

Mr. Jenney is a Yale graduate of the class of '93, a member of Squadron A, and is engaged in the South American trade. He is a son of the late Isaac H. Jenney, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Whitney are his stepfather and mother. He and his bride will sail for Europe July 2 on the Lucania. Their home will be in this city.

Levy—Goldsmith.

Miss Florence Goldsmith was married to Leo Levy at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Goldsmith, 129 East Sixtieth Street. The Rev. Joseph Silverman, assistant minister of Temple Emanu-El, performed the ceremony beneath a canopy from which hung a number of artificial wedding bells.

The bride wore white satin and duchesse lace, embroidered with ribbon, and a tulle veil, and orange blossoms. She carried a Bible with a spray of myrtle as a bookmark. Mrs. Harry Morgenstern, her sister, who attended her as matron of honor, wore white satin and duchesse lace. The bridesmaids, Miss Gertie Stine of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Rosalie Levy, sister of the bridegroom, were in white organdie. Miss Irma Hirsch, niece of the bride, and Miss Elsie Heyman, niece of the bridegroom, who strewed roses in the path of the bridal pair, wore white organdie. Sidney Levy, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and Jacob Levy, also a brother of the bridegroom, and Dr. Samuel Laurence Goldsmith, Eugene J. Goldsmith, and Murray H. Goldsmith, brothers of the bride, acted as ushers.

Mr. Levy is a member of the law firm of Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

Cunnion—Warner.

Miss Delight Cecilia Warner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Warner of 394 Pleasant Avenue, was married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Rosary, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to James Cunnion, Jr. Nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Austin Dudley Cunnion, assisted by the Rev. M. Cunnion of St. Raphael's Church and the Rev. Daniel C. Cunnion, all brothers of the bridegroom. The Rev. Father Meredith, the Rev. Thomas MacCormick of Boston, the Rev. Father Clancy, the Rev. Father Wall, and several other priests were at the altar. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Austin Dudley Cunnion. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary M. Warner, as maid of honor. Richard J. Madden was best man, and the ushers were Frank Cunnion, George Warner, William Power, and Robert J. Donovan. A reception and wedding breakfast followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

Higgins—Allen.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George William Allen of 580 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and George Frederick Higgins of Boston was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs performed the ceremony. Miss Mary H. Allen, a sister of the bride, served as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edith K. Allen, a cousin of the bride; Miss Susan H. Mather of Rutland, N. J.; Miss A. May Lippincott of Philadelphia, and Miss Grace Allen, another sister of the bride. The groom was accompanied by his brother, Dr. Frank Albert Higgins of Boston, as best man, and the ushers were Wilson F. H. Higgins, John Higgins, Harris Plant Aller, and Edward Warner Allen, brothers of the bride. Following the ceremony a reception was held, at which a number of residents from Boston, Manhattan, and Brooklyn were present.

White—Badeau.

Miss Anna A. Badeau and Mr. Harry White, both of this city, were married on Monday at noon at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East Twenty-ninth Street, the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. White on their return from their trip to the East will live at the Moselle, 180 West Eighty-first Street. Mrs. White will be at home Thursdays after June 16.

Among those who attended the wedding were Mrs. O. A. Mead, Mrs. George Hine, Miss Edith Storm, and Miss Annie Hine of Brewster, N. Y.; Miss Mary Smith, Miss Elsie Reynolds, and Ernest Bailey of North Salem, N. Y.; Mrs. Harriet Washburn, Wyncote, Penn.; Miss Jessie White, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sayre, Mrs. Jane R. Treherne, Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, Mrs. John Lenihan, Mrs. L. B. Treherne, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Billings of this city.

McCarthy—Carlisle.

Miss Maude Imogene Carlisle, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Carlisle of 323 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, and Justin McCarthy, a well-known newspaper man of Brooklyn, were married last evening in the Church of Our Father, at Lefferts Place and Grand Avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Louis Edwin Pease, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Elizabeth Holden of Toronto, Canada, as the maid of honor. Miss Lottie Madden, the bride's niece, served as bridesmaid, and Miss Irene Alford, another niece, acted as the flower girl. Mr. McCarthy was attended by Walter Hammitt as best man, and the ushers were Orrin W. Simons, Frank Fitzgerald McCarthy, a brother of the bridegroom; Frederick B. Wood, and Harry Alford. A reception followed. The bridegroom is a nephew of the noted historian and Member of Parliament whose name he bears.

Worman—Overbaugh.

The home of Mrs. Elizabeth Overbaugh, 570 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, when her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Overbaugh, and Alfred Worman were married. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Andrew F. Underhill, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough Street and Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. The bride had for her maid of honor her sister, Miss Hattie Overbaugh, and her two little nieces, the Misses Margaret Winant and Gladys Sowall, served as flower girls. Two nephews of the bride, Masters Arthur Ritchie Sowall and Royal Winant, acted as pages. The groom was attended by Carl V. Schoonmaker of this city as best man and the ushers were W. Franklyn Adams of this city and Walter Worman, a brother of the groom. A reception followed the ceremony.

Donohoe—Glaccum.

Miss Margaret Glaccum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Glaccum, and John Joseph Donohoe were married at 5 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 150 East Forty-sixth Street. The Rev. Father Donlan, assistant pastor of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in East Forty-third Street, officiated. Joseph Keating was the best man, and the ushers were James Gaffney and William Cross. Miss Kathryn Glaccum, her sister, attended the bride as maid of honor. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's, and the Rev. Father Lennon, and the Rev. Father Murray of the same pastorate, the Rev. Father Hannigan of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn; Dr. and Mrs. Martin Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. William Fanning were among the guests.

McCullough—James.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite James, daughter of John E. James of 172 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur McCullough of Philadelphia, was solemnized at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Archibald McCullough of Worcester, Mass., father of the bridegroom, and formerly pastor of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Sadie Campbell James, who served as maid of honor. Dr. Samuel McCullough, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Archie Audley Brownley and Martin McCullough, another brother of the groom.

Gelson—Trainer.

Miss Katherine V. Trainer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trainer of 138 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was married yesterday morning in the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to Christopher J. Gelson, son of P. J. Gelson of The Brooklyn Eagle. The Rev. Edward P. Slattery, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss A. Trainer. William H. McDonald of Brooklyn was best man, and the ushers were Edward F. Meehan and E. Francis Hildebrand. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

Thomas—Keeler.

Miss Sarah Gough Keeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Keeler of Ellenville, Sullivan County, N. Y., and Vincent B. Thomas of Brooklyn were united in marriage at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Travers, pastor of the Ellenville Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Everett S. Jones, performed the ceremony. Miss Elsie Thomas, a sister of the groom, attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Helen Keeler and Miss Bessie Keeler, cousins of the bride, served as bridesmaids. The groom was unattended.

Bascome—Holland.

Miss Effie Holland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holland of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was married Tuesday evening to Charles E. Bascome, at the home of her parents. The maid of honor was Miss Gertrude Blakely of Long Island City, and the bridesmaids were Miss Laura Stevens and Miss Carrie Miles. Charles Rankin was best man, and the ushers were Charles B. Austin and Frederick Wilson. The officiating clergyman was the bride's uncle, the Rev. Dr. David Holland of Utica, N. Y.

Lindsay—Talmadge.

Miss Edith V. Talmadge of Brooklyn and Albert W. Lindsay, also of Brooklyn, were married at high noon yesterday in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, near Bond, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, performed the ceremony.

Cammann—Churchill.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 8.—Miss Grace Huntington Churchill, daughter of the late William C. Churchill, and Henry Cammann of New York were married at Christ Church to-day at 3 P. M., before an immense assemblage of guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles R. Treat, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, New York, assisted by the Rev. M. George Thompson. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Benedict, Miss Louise Bowers Willard, Miss Isabelle Mall Cammann, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Grace Churchill Hubbell, the bride's niece, was maid of honor.

Dr. Henry Griffin of New York was best man, and Messrs. George Wolcott Hubbell, Jr., of Greenwich, Alexander Mason, Edward Cammann, and Charles Boynton of New York, and Philip Mason of Boston were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Cammann will reside on Electric Hill after their return from their wedding tour. One of the bridesmaids, Miss Louise Bowers Williard, and the bride have for several years past devoted their attention to the superintendence of Northbrook Farm. They have built up a model farm and big dairy business.

Amory—Sard.

ALBANY, June 8.—In St. Peter's Church at noon to-day Miss Mabel Sard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grange Sard, was married to Mr. Arthur J. Amory, Jr., of New York. Bishop Doane and the Rev. Dr. Battershall of Albany and the Rev. Augustus Amory of Boston officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Sard, youngest sister of the bride; Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur, Miss Elizabeth Shaw Oliver of Albany, Miss Amory and Miss Ethel Amory of Boston, sisters of the groom, and Miss Juliana Cutting of Pittsfield, Mass. The ushers were Mr. William Lawrence Green of Albany, Mr. John Blanchard of Boston, Dr. James Hutchinson of Philadelphia, Mr. H. De Forest Lockwood, Mr. Robert Varnum, and Mr. George Blagden of New York. Mr. Ingersoll Amory of Boston, brother of the groom, was best man, Miss Marion K. Sard, the bride's sister who was to have served as maid of honor, was unable to do so by reason of illness.

Rhodes—Payne.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., June 8.—The marriage of Miss Grace Tuthill Payne, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Baldwin T. Payne, to Halstead Rhodes of New York City, took place at the residence of the bride's parents at high noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. W. Byrnes, D. D., in the presence of the immediate relatives and personal friends of the contracting parties. The bride was attended by Miss Willa Hagerman of New York City, while Percy Ling, also of New York City, acted as best man. The bride's gown was of white silk, and she carried a bouquet of Bride roses. Her ornaments were diamonds, among which was a sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. The gown of the maid of honor was of mousseline de soie over light green silk. A wedding breakfast was served, en buffet.

Maul—Mason.

ORANGE, N. J., June 8.—There was a pretty wedding to-night in the First Reformed Church, East Orange, where Miss Florence Maude Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mason of 4 University Place, was married to William Christian Maul, also of East Orange. The Rev. George S. Bishop, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Louise Maul, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Pettingen, Miss Belle Robertson, and Miss Bessie Mecklem of East Orange, and Miss Emma Smith of New York. Henry Maul, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Frank Robertson and Eugene Mills of East Orange, Willard McGregor of New York, and Sydney Goertner of Newark.

Parmley—Warner.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 8.—James M. Parmley of Paterson and Miss Retta C. Warner were married last night at the home of the bride's father, Alexander Warner, on Warren Street. The parlors were decorated with palms and wild flowers. A canopy was formed with flags and beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes the vows were exchanged. The Rev. H. Vanderwart officiated. The ushers were Walter Van Saun, E. B. Warner, cousin of the bride, and Robert and Hudson Parmley, brothers of the groom. A reception followed the ceremony.

Rennie—Winton.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 8.—Miss Mabel Winton, daughter of ex-State Senator Winton, and Robert Rennie, formerly of Hackensack, but now of Richmond, Va., were married to-day at the home of Mr. Winton. The Rev. Dr. French of Newark officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Laura Muton and the flower girl Miss Mabel Cummings. George Kaiser was best man. Miss Winton was State Superintendent of the Junior Branch of the Society of Christian Endeavor. Dr. French was for many years President of the State Union.

McLaughlin—O'Brien Wedding.

LENOX, Mass., June 8.—John L. McLaughlin of Poughkeepsie and Miss Anna B. O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. O'Brien of this city, will be married in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne tomorrow morning.

The nuptial mass will be at 9 o'clock. The officiating clergyman will be the Rev. W. J. Dower, assisted by the Rev. Father Murphy of Lee and the Rev. Father Smith of Pittsfield. Miss O'Brien's bridesmaids will be Miss Annie E. Owens of Lenox, and Mr. McLaughlin's best men Mr. David C. Drislane of Poughkeepsie. The ushers will be Messrs. John Talbot and Peter Devoy. The wedding breakfast will be given at the residence of the bride's parents. Among the guests here are Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fogarty and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gerbereaux of New York City and a number of the bridegroom's friends from Poughkeepsie, Pittsfield, and Lee. Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the choir attached to St. Joseph's Church, in Sixth Avenue, New York City, and is the Secretary of Pioneer Council, No. 100, Young Men's Institute.

RUSSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES MARRIED.

Miss Tisdel of Washington Becomes the Bride of M. de W

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities, Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS..... 1,250,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business, Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates, Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson.....2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull.....Vice-President
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Clark Williams.....Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd.....Asst. Secretary
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Frederick O. Barton, Gustav E. Kissel,
C. Ledyard Blair, Luther Kountze,
Dumont Clarke, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Richard A. McCurdy,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
David Dows, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.
The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.
Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEBB,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-three 70-100 dollars ($7,363.70.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 17, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Declines in the stock market were general yesterday, and until toward the close of business stocks inclined to weakness, especially those which have already participated in the general advance. Many issues, however, which as yet have not improved proportionately with the rest of the market, were again conspicuously strong.

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The day's declines were due chiefly to the aggressiveness of the professional room traders who were active sellers for the short account. There was less profit taking and less commission house selling than on Tuesday, and undoubtedly at the close of the day the short interest was extended considerably beyond what it has been of late. The traders made a special target of Sugar Trust, apparently expecting to influence the rest of the market by that means. By the use of well-distributed rumors regarding the probability of a decrease in the company's dividend rate and by aggressive selling, they managed to knock the stock off some four points, and undoubtedly Sugar Trust's weakness affected the whole market.

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The day's news developments were all favorable, with the exception of the canard regarding the death of the commander of an American battleship. There was no reasonable excuse for using this as a bear argument, but for some cause it was made much of.

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Again there were many indications of the bullish activity of important interests. Some of the stocks which were strongest owed their buoyancy solely to the buying by confident insiders whose enthusiasm is based upon a knowledge of the condition and prospects of their own properties.

***

The new strength shown by the grain markets was an influence yesterday. There have been fears of a continued decline in cereal prices, and people having in mind the fact that much of the recent buoyancy was due to a general appreciation of the increased wealth that has come to the country through the advance in the price of grain products have been more or less afraid that lower-priced wheat would mean lower-priced stocks.

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After the close yesterday it was the expressed opinion of many of the closest observers in Wall Street that the market is in a very much stronger position than for some time past. On Tuesday and yesterday many slim-margined speculators were driven out of their long stock, many pyramids were tumbled over, and, equally as important for the immediate future of the market, the short interest was materially extended.

Conservative Wall Street men are pointing out that we are soon to have another Government report giving figures of the country's enormous foreign trade, and from Washington come intimations that these figures will be far beyond the previous estimate of $600,000,000 for the year. It is also argued that the large dividend and interest disbursements of July 1 will mean the release of a great deal of money that will probably come immediately to the stock market for investment. Upon facts such as these is based conservative Wall Street's bullishness, and on foundations of this sort, it is believed, the market's future will be built.

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Government bonds were weaker. The closing bids for the new 4s were 1 and ¾ per cent. lower, respectively, for the registered and coupon, ⅞ for the old 4s, registered, and ½ for the coupon. There were sales of $70,000 old 4s, registered, at 107¾, and $1,000 do, coupon, at 110.

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In State bonds, $30,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 91@91½, $200 do, small at 87, and $3,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 7.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	2¼	Erie 2d pf.	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	General Electric	3½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Keokuk & Des M.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	2⅜	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	½	Morris & Essex	¾
Canadian Pacific	¾	N. J. Central	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	¾	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	¾
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	3¾	Texas Pac Land Tr.	½
Den. & R. G.	⅝	Third Avenue	4½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	¾	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Sug. Refg.	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	⅞	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅜
Ann Arbor	1		
Brunswick City	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
Central & Pacific	¾	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	¾
C., M. & St. Paul	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Chicago & N. W.	⅜	Rio Grande West. pf.	¾
Chi., Rock Is. & P.	⅜	Southern Pacific	½
Hawaiian Sugar	⅞	Union Pacific	⅝
Illinois Steel	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅜
Laclede Gas	1	U. P., D. & G. 1. r.	½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Michigan Central	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1½	L. & N. gen. 6s	1¼
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
C., St. P. & M. 1st	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1¾	Ten. C. & I. 1st	
Kings Co. El. 1st	1	Birm.	2½
L. & N. 1st, N. E.		Va. Mid. gen.	1
Sheff. 5s	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $13,885,870; balance, $6,286,997; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,384,294.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for demand, $4.86½@$4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par@2c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 38⅝; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 108¼; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 59¾; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅜; St. Paul, ¼, to 103⅜, and New York Central, ¼, to 119⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 88¼, and Louisville and Nashville at 57¼. British consols declined 3-16, to 111¼, for money and 111 5-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £51,000 bullion on balance. India Council bills were allotted at 1s 3 29-32d per rupee. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 22½c, and exchange on London was 25f 27½c.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 162.90, compared with 163.80 Tuesday, 161.80 a week ago, and 195.30 a year ago; in Lisbon at 80, compared with 81 Tuesday, 82 a week ago, and 47¼ a year ago; in Rome at 107.25, compared with 107.15 Tuesday, 107.35 a week ago, and 104.80 a year ago.

A STANDARD OIL DEAL.

American Spirits securities came into prominence on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Both the common and preferred shares were active, and both were buoyant, advancing 2 and 3 points apiece. It is disclosed that success has finally been attained in the negotiations undertaken by Standard Oil millionaires to put the property upon a better trade basis. At the annual meeting about to be held it is said that two Standard Oil Company insiders may personally enter the American Spirits Board of Directors.

Col. Oliver H. Payne is largely credited with the work, which has accomplished much more than any of the insiders some months ago thought would be possible. Col. Payne, Mr. H. H. Rogers, one of the Messrs. Rockefeller, and a Pennsylvania Railroad millionaire are said now to be the largest individual stockholders.

One of the results achieved appears in an agreement by which practically every outside distillery comes into close trade relationship with the American Spirits Company, a relationship which is semi-officially described as virtually amounting to control. The goods of independent distilleries, as well as of the trust properties, will be distributed through a common agency controlled by the trust.

Advices from Peoria and other Western trade centres intimate that substantial advances in the price of product will be soon made.

GAS CONSOLIDATION.

Though much emphasis is put upon unofficial denials circulated in Wall Street there is undoubtedly an expectation in important financial circles of the early success of long pending plans for bringing about consolidation of local gas interests. Consolidated Gas stock is showing suggestive strength. It rose about four points yesterday. An important New York institution, which last year sold out a large block of Consolidated Gas stock under 160, has lately bought back a larger block, paying over thirty points' advance over the quotation at which it closed out last year, when sales were apparently based upon inside information that there would be delay, if not utter failure, in the consolidation scheme. In this institution are trustees, who are also among Consolidated Gas Company insiders.

DIVIDENDS NOT ACTED UPON.

Wall Street showed considerable disappointment yesterday over the failure of the Northern Pacific Directors to take some action upon the dividends upon the common and preferred stocks, of which there has been much talk of late. Neither of the Northern Pacifics suffered very much yesterday because of the adjournment of the Directors until their next monthly meeting without declaring or refusing to declare the dividends. Friends of the Northern Pacific Company state that they are not at all disappointed over the outcome of yesterday's meeting, proclaiming their confidence that within a month all their expectations regarding the stocks and the distribution of profits will have been fulfilled.

TOBACCO TRUST FIGURES.

At their meeting yesterday the Governors of the Stock Exchange voted to admit to the list on June 16 $3,100,000 additional common stock of the American Tobacco Company, which, when added to the amount now on the list, will bring the total up to $21,000,000.

Accompanying the application to the Stock Exchange for the listing of this stock the Tobacco Company submitted the following statement and balance sheet, which are of much interest to Wall Street:

Of the $35,000,000 authorized capital stock of this company ($14,000,000 preferred stock, of the par value of $100 per share, and $21,000,000 common stock, of the par value of $50 per share,) $29,835,000, divided into $17,000,000 common stock and $11,935,000 preferred stock, has been issued, while $5,165,000 of such capital stock has not yet been issued. We beg to advise you that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 16, 1898, it was directed that of the amount of capital stock yet unissued $3,100,000 in common stock, of the par value of $50 per share, (62,000 shares,) should be issued, for the purpose of extending the company's business and procuring additional working capital. Upon the certificates to be issued for such new stock, as well as upon certificates hereafter issued for any stock of the company (common or preferred) upon surrender of certificates at present outstanding, there will not be printed or stamped the words "issued for cash" or "issued for property purchased," because such statement upon the certificates of stock is not now required by the laws of the State of New Jersey, such requirement, which previously existed, having been abrogated by Chapter 183 of the Session Laws of 1896 of the State of New Jersey, but the report to the Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, required by the laws of said State, will show that the stock now proposed to be issued will be issued for cash. We would therefore request that this new stock, amounting to $3,100,000, of common stock of the company (62,000 shares of the par value of $50 each) be added to your list. This, when listed, will make the total amount $32,935,000, of which $11,935,000 will be preferred stock, of the par value of $100 per share, and $21,000,000 will be common stock, of the par value of $50 per share.

Annual report for fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1897:

Newark, N. J., May 11, 1898.

The Treasurer's report to the stockholders of the American Tobacco Company of New Jersey:

The net earnings of the year, after deducting all charges and expenses for management, &c., are		$4,179,460.68
Deduct:		
Four quarterly dividends on preferred stock, 2 per cent. each	$960,360	
Six per cent. interest on scrip (issue May 1, 1898,) for year 1897	214,800	
		1,184,160.00
Net, applicable to surplus account		$2,995,300.68
Surplus, as per statement Dec. 31, 1896		5,884,548.85
Total		$8,879,849.51
Deduct:		
Eight per cent. dividend on common stock		1,432,000.00
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1897		$7,447,849.51

The balance sheet is herewith submitted. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1897.

Assets.

Real estate, machinery, fixtures, &c.	$4,009,143.55
Leaf tobacco, manufactured stock, operating supplies, &c.	8,591,[illegible].34
Stocks in foreign companies	1,264,655.00
Cash	1,538,751.00
Bills and accounts receivable	2,017,645.52
Patents, trade marks, goodwill, &c.	24,867,263.91
Total assets	$42,289,236.32

Liabilities.

Capital stock—Common		$17,900,000.00
Preferred		11,935,000.00
Preferred scrip		182,000.00
		$30,017,000.00
Scrip issue May 1, 1898		3,580,000.00
Provision for regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock, payable Feb. 2, 1898	$242,340.00	
Provision for dividend of 2 per cent. on common stock, payable Feb. 2, 1898	358,000.00	
	$800,340.00	
Accrued interest on scrip	35,800.00	
Accounts current payable	206,900.10	
Accrued commissions	284,023.44	
Advertising fund	117,323.27	
	[illegible]6.81	
Total liabilities		$34,841,386.81
		$7,447,849.51
Surplus:		
As per statement, Dec. 31, 1896		$5,884,548.85
Added in 1897		1,563,300.66
		$7,447,849.51

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
By GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

Other securities added to the list yesterday were as follows:

Northern Pacific Railway Company—$263,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M75,064 to M75,326, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted to be added to amount now on list, making total amount listed to date, $85,351,000, Nos M1 to M75,326, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D1 to D20,050, inclusive, for $500 each.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company—$2,287,000 additional 3½ per cent. 100-year gold mortgage bonds of 1997, viz.: Coupon bonds, Nos. 12,133 to 14,419, inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $27,412,000, of which $14,858,000 are coupon bonds, Nos. 1 to 3,192, 3,209 to 5,500, 5,525 to 5,882, 5,895 to 6,134, 6,136 to 6,389, 6,398 to 14,419, inclusive. The balance, $13,054,000, is in originally issued registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $50,000. The coupon bonds can be converted into registered bonds.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company—$335,205 additional guaranteed special stock, to be, on June 23, 1898, added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed at that date $19,496,300.

Illinois Central Railroad Company—$2,500,000 additional capital stock to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $52,500,000. Also $1,875,000 additional "Western Lines" first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1951, Nos. 8,126 to 10,000, inclusive, for $1,000 each, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $5,425,000, Nos. 1 to 3,550, 8,126 to 10,000, inclusive.

Southern Railway Company—$897,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1904, Nos. 26,963 to 27,859, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $27,859,000, Nos. 1 to 27,859, inclusive.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—$23,801,000 3½ per cent. gold mortgage bonds of 1997, coupon and registered. The coupon bonds, $18,535,000, Nos. 1 to 18,535, inclusive; the balance, $5,266,000, is in originally issued registered bonds of denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $50,000. The coupon bonds can be converted into registered bonds. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of said bonds as notice is received from the company that bonds are issued, under provisions of the mortgage, up to an amount not exceeding $30,000,000.

Houston, East and West Texas Railway Company—$2,700,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1933, Nos. 1 to 2,700, inclusive.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age to-day will say:

"Blast furnace statistics show that production on June 1 was about 9,000 tons per week below that of May 1, and it is well known that since the opening of the month a further restriction has taken place. This is healthy, because it has been evident for some time that consumption was not quite able to cope with the enormous supply. It is worthy of note, however, that stocks have not accumulated at any alarming rate, so that the disparity between product and requirements is not large. It must be observed, too, that what blowing out there has been is almost entirely due to the necessity for making repairs, and not to a forced abandonment of the struggle.

"The principal event of the week has been the collapse of the 'gentlemen's agreement' among the leading Southern producers, which was the culmination of a struggle for some large business, notably in the Detroit district. This event may have a very discouraging effect upon the efforts to organize the National Association of Manufacturers of Non-Bessemer Pig Iron. The natural result of the rupture between the Southern makers has been a lowering of prices.

"A very interesting event is the sale of a block of 12,000 tons of pig iron from the Buffalo district in Chicago. Among other large transactions we may note a block of about 20,000 tons of basic pig, to a Schuylhill Valley mill. In the Central West business in pig iron has been quiet. It looks as though the associated makers of Bessemer pig are obtaining an increasingly strong hold on the situation.

"Steel is quiet in all the leading markets. In finished iron and steel reports from different sections vary. The West is still booking considerable business, while the Eastern works are getting quite a nice flow of moderate export orders, but on the whole, with few exceptions, it is pretty clear that new work is coming along as fast as old orders are being cleared off the books. Prices along nearly the whole line are so low, however, that the majority of sellers do not seem to apprehend any decline.

"Much interest has been aroused by the announcement that a movement is on foot to consolidate a large Lake Superior ore interest and three large steel works in the West, the Central West, and the East. The status at the present time is that negotiations are far from having advanced to a point where success may be predicted."

THIS YEAR'S COTTON CROP.

The annual review of the cotton stand and acreage of the United States, which every year comes authoritatively from The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, is now issued for 1898. More than usually complete in its details, this review summarizes the situation in every department of cotton making. Summing up the detailed reports upon which the review is based, the following conclusions are presented by The Chronicle:

First—Acreage has decreased. This movement as a prevailing tendency is obvious; but the measure of this tendency, as expressed in the net for all the States, shows that it has been carried out in practice only to a very small extent. Less land in cotton is clearly in evidence in sections where the land is poor, and also where diversification of crops is possible; from this extreme the tendency grades down to nil or further than that, to an inclination in the opposite direction (that is to an increase) in the sections where the soil is richer. For illustration, along the Atlantic States we find both poor land and other crops interfering with cotton production. Corn, wheat, tobacco, have all received added attention. Likewise, to a small extent, the cold, backward, rainy Spring which has been experienced this year in sections of those States has interfered with seeding. But when we turn to the Gulf States and to the rich delta of the Mississippi and its tributaries, or when we examine the returns from Texas, where wheat and corn equally with cotton, as may suit the occasion, can be raised to so great advantage, we find not a large increase, but a small increase in cotton planting. The truth is, that although there was the past season a margin of profit to the many in cotton sold on the plantation at 5 cents a pound, it was a narrow one, a margin inclining one not to be reckless, but conservative. As a consequence of this variation in influences working in different sections, we have additions in some States and reductions in others so nearly offsetting one another that the net decrease is very small—less than 1 per cent. The changes for each State this year, as we have made them up, have been as given below:

States.	Acreage, 1897.	In-crease. P. C.	De-crease. P. C.	Acres. 1898.
North Carolina	936,354	..	3	908,264
South Carolina	2,118,183	..	1	2,097,991
Georgia	3,796,877	..	4	3,645,002
Florida	293,918	..	3	285,101
Alabama	3,049,178	..	1	3,018,686
Mississippi	2,917,118	1	..	2,946,289
Louisiana	1,054,942	1	..	1,065,491
Texas	5,347,959	1	..	5,401,439
Arkansas	1,505,643	3	..	1,550,812
Tennessee	696,577	..	8	946,580
Other States and *Territories	369,043	6	..	391,185
Total	22,056,792	..	0.45	21,956,840

*The area of cotton in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma has been added to this year, and there has been a decrease in Virginia and Missouri. We judge, therefore, that there has been an increase in "other States and Territories" of about 6 per cent.

This shows a net decrease compared with 1897 of 0.45 per cent., making the total 21,956,840 acres in 1898, against 22,056,792 acres in 1897. We add the acreage for previous years for comparison, giving at the foot of the table not only the acreage, but the total crop for each year, with the percentage of increase or decrease in acreage or production, compared with the preceding year, and the product per acre. The figures for 1889-90 in the table are from the census report; those for other years are our own compilation.

States.	COTTON ACREAGE FOR THE YEARS NAMED. 1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1889-90.
North Carolina	936,000	992,000	963,000	1,003,000	1,003,000	1,147,000
South Carolina	2,119,000	1,999,000	1,785,000	1,983,000	2,024,000	1,988,000
Georgia	3,797,000	3,548,000	3,112,000	3,346,000	3,314,000	3,346,000
Florida	294,000	294,000	235,000	248,000	240,000	227,000
Alabama	3,049,000	3,050,000	2,544,000	2,859,000	2,775,000	2,762,000
Mississippi	2,917,000	2,860,000	2,577,000	2,863,000	2,807,000	2,882,000
Louisiana	1,055,000	1,084,000	967,000	1,124,000	1,113,000	1,271,000
Texas	5,348,000	4,952,000	4,382,000	4,974,000	4,243,000	3,933,000
Arkansas	1,506,000	1,434,000	1,258,000	1,429,000	1,415,000	1,701,000
Tennessee	672,000	941,000	672,000	829,000	833,000	745,000
All others	369,000	839,000	244,000	219,000	184,000	171,000
Total acreage	22,057,000	20,843,000	18,438,000	20,627,000	19,801,000	20,173,000
Total production	11,306,000	8,714,000	7,162,000	9,892,000	7,527,000	7,314,000
Increase in acreage	5.83%	13.00%	*10.6%	4.17%	7.25%	1.98%
Increase in production	29.78%	21.67%	*27.62%	31.43%	12.06%	5.46%
Product per acre, pounds.	248,000	202,000	187,000	234,000	180,000	169,000

*Decrease.

Second—With regard to the maturity, cultivation, and condition of the plant, the conclusions we reach are as follows:

(1) As to maturity the crop is unquestionably a late one. The early Spring was favorable for putting the ground in condition and for the early planting, and in some sections planting was completed a little ahead of last year, but unfavorable weather in many districts during a large part of April and the first two weeks in May interfered with farm work. As a consequence, in portions of the Atlantic States planting was finished ten days later than a year ago. Since then low temperature has been the complaint over a very wide section; besides that, numerous planters state that a lack of moisture or a great excess of rain prevented germination and growth. Leaving out of consideration the sections which suffered from overflow last season and upon which the crop had barely been planted at the time our report was issued, cotton is not as advanced toward maturity this season as it was at this time a year ago.

(2) Cultivation has been well attended to all through the season. At times rainy weather has given weeds and grass a chance to grow, but not so rapidly as if the temperature had been higher; consequently farmers make little complaint, the consensus of opinion being that the fields are well cultivated. Fertilization has been carried on in an intelligent manner. On soil where no artificial aids to nature are required the use of manures receives little attention, but elsewhere they seem to have been as freely availed of as a year ago, while there is a constant growth in the care and use of home fertilizers.

(3) Condition of the plant in the Atlantic States is spotted. In some districts it appears to be very promising, while in others the reports are not favorable. It will be remembered that on June 7, 1897, we stated that in the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries the condition was then below the average, because in the overflowed districts planting was not finished. Subsequently improvement was very rapid in those rich lands, and so decided that the growth speedily outstripped years earlier in starting, and the result was a yield per acre (as well as an aggregate crop) in excess of any previous season. This season the plant in these States would appear to be in about an average condition and now steadily improving.

SUGAR TRUST AND THE TRADERS.

Sugar Trust was the feature yesterday. Transactions in it aggregated over 75,000 shares, and the stock dropped from 144 to below 140. The raid on Sugar Trust was evidently intended to influence the rest of the market. The professional contingent in some way learned or guessed at the existence of many stop orders in the stock, and by means of aggressive tactics they succeeded in causing many of these to be executed. To help along their plan there were industriously circulated rumors that the dividend rate was to be cut, and that prominent interests who have been bullish on the stock had turned to the short side. On these stories Sugar Trust was weak until the Directors met and declared the regular quarterly 3 per cent. dividend. Then the early sellers began to cover, and toward the close Sugar rallied sharply.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit made a new high record yesterday, selling up to 47. Later the stock suffered a reaction, but closed above 46, with a fractional net advance for the day. It was, next to Sugar Trust, the most active stock on the list, transactions aggregating close to 40,000 shares. Commission houses were good buyers of the stock, and there seemed to be a general feeling that, with the Court of Appeals's certificate to the company's right to operate its cars on the Brooklyn Bridge, steadily increasing earnings may reasonably be looked for. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings are understood to be increasing enormously with each day. The fact that New York Harbor is closed after sundown, and that it will probably remain so during the greater part of the Summer, thus preventing the running of the Coney Island boats at night, is looked upon as meaning very much larger earnings for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from its Coney Island traffic.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Fortnightly settlement in the London market. Short interest in American shares disclosed.

July payment by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will aggregate $3,000,000.

Increase of $169,925 in Illinois Central's net earnings for April, making an increase of $1,735,923 since last July.

Declaration of a dividend of 2 per cent. on Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred and 1 per cent. on the common stock.

Increase of $220,776 in Western Union's estimated surplus for quarter ending June 30.

Declaration of the regular Sugar dividends.

Increase of $211,769 in Union Pacific's net earnings for April, making an increase of $682,576 since Jan. 1.

Agreement by anthracite producing interests to restrict May tonnage to the lowest output in the history of the trade, 2,000,000 tons.

Increased dividend rate on Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed decreases.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, $2,086.

Western New York and Pennsylvania, $3,700.

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Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham showed an increase of $11,538.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅝@60.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 100 Phoenix at .13.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 150 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .55, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .10, 1,000 Leadville at .10.

On the Mining Exchange, 10,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02¼@.02½, 500 Anaconda at .53, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .004, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13¾@.14¼@.14½, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .30@.30½@.30, 21,000 Gold Magnet at .002½@.002⅞@.002½, 2,500 Isabella at .25½@.25, 6,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04, 1,000 Justine at .03¼, 6,600 Lagonda at .19@.18¾@.22, buyer 15; 1,200 Lillie at .90@.91¼@.91, 2,500 Mount Rosa at .12@.13, 2,000 Old Gold at .003¾, 600 Portland at 1.00@1.02, 2,500 Rocky Mountain at .13, buyer 60, @ .13¼, buyer 60, @.07, buyer 30, @ .08, buyer 30; 128,000 Sentinel at .007½@.01, buyer 30; 7,000 Union at .11¼@.11½, 2,000 Waldorf at .11@.10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Iron Silver	.45
Alta	.05	Kings. & Pemb. Iron	.16
Belcher	.10	La Crosse	.12
Best & Belcher	.25	Leadville	.10
Breece	.41	Little Chief	.23
Brunswick	.15	Mexican	.15
Chollar	.10	Ophir	.30
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.08
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50	Plymouth Con.	.09
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.60	Sierra Nevada	.50
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	.45
Father De Smet	.17	Union Con.	.05
Gould & Curry	.18	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.23
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 8, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	81	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	.....
21	21¾	100	American Cotton Oil..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	.....
75	75½	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	− ⅛
27⅛	27½	210	American Malting Co.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
77	78	165	Am. Malting Co. pf...	77	77	77	77	−1
14⅞	15	19,685	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	13	15	13	15	+2¼
37½	38	6,580	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	35½	38	35½	37¾	+2½
140¾	140¼	78,927	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	144	144	139¾	140¼	−3½
114½	116	55	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	115¾	114½	115¾	.....
92	93¼	36	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	93	93	92⅝	93	.....
103¼	106⅝	17,075	American Tobacco	104¾	110¼	103	109⅝	− ⅜
118	120	170	American Tobacco pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅛	118⅝	− ⅛
86	88	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	37	37	37	37	−1
13⅜	13½	1,900	At., T. & S. F.....	13¾	13⅞	13½	13½	.....
33	33⅜	19,336	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33½	33⅝	32⅞	33½	− ⅛
10¼	10½	920	Baltimore & Ohio....	10¾	10⅞	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	3½	800	Bay State Gas	3½	3¾	3½	3⅞	.....
46¾	46⅝	36,591	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	46⅜	47	45¾	46¾	+ ⅜
121	122	280	Brooklyn Union Gas..	120	121½	120	121½	+2½
12⅛	12¼	759	Bruns. City	12½	13	12½	12¾	− ⅛
66	67½	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf...	66¼	66½	66¼	66¼	+ ½
52½	52¾	235	Canada Southern	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	.....
85⅝	86	1,000	Canadian Pacific	86½	86½	86	86	+ ⅛
14	15	300	Central Pacific	14	14	13½	13½	− ¾
23¼	23⅝	4,763	Chesapeake & Ohio....	23¼	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	− ⅛
104⅝	104¾	17,180	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	105⅛	105⅛	103⅝	104½	− ⅜
63¼	63⅝	1,100	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	64	64	63	63½	− ½
108¾	109¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	109⅝	109⅝	109¾	109⅝	+ ¼
14¼	14½	12,625	Chicago Gr. West.....	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅜	− ⅛
9½	10	320	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9¾	10	9¾	10	.....
31	32	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	31	30	31	.....
100	100¾	30,870	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	100¾	101	99¾	99¾	− ⅝
125¼	126	1,285	Chi. & Northw. ex div	126½	126½	125⅞	125⅞	− ⅝
105⅜	106¼	6,515	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106⅞	106⅞	105½	105⅞	− ⅛
8½	9	300	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8½	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	9,395	C., C., C. & St. L....	39¾	40⅛	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	14⅞	600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅜	15⅜	14¾	14⅝	− ⅛
21½	22	170	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22	22	22	22	−1¼
5⅜	6	350	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
22½	24½	600	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	24¾	24¾	24	24	+ ½
196	196¾	2,530	Consolidated Gas	194	196¾	192½	196¾	+3¾
109¾	111	1	Delaware & Hudson..	111	111	111	111	.....
.....	.....	2,575	Denver & R. G. pf....	51	51⅜	51	51¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	7,805	D., M. & Ft. Dodge....	15½	17⅜	15½	17½	+2½
58½	59	200	Detroit Gas	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	.....
.....	60	300	Eastern Elevator	65	65	65	65	.....
106	110	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	106½	106½	106½	106½	.....
14	14⅜	615	Erie	14¼	14¼	14	14	.....
37¼	37¼	1,088	Erie 1st pf.....	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	− ⅛
18½	19½	177	Erie 2d pf.....	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
38	39	8,413	General Electric....	37⅜	39	37⅜	39	+ ⅝
21	21⅝	360	Hawaiian Sugar	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
104⅞	105¼	1,330	Illinois Central	105⅜	105⅝	105	105	.....
56	57	135	Illinois Steel Co....	57	57	57	57	− ½
33	34	100	Iowa Central pf.....	33	33	33	33	.....
4	4⅜	100	Keokuk & D. M.....	4	4	4	4	+1
15	17	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	16	16	16	16	+ ½
49	49¼	100	Lacledé Gas	49¼	49¼	49	49	−1
15¾	16⅛	100	Lake Erie & Western.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
73	73⅞	150	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	−1¼
55½	55⅞	8,150	Louisville & Nashville.	56¼	56⅜	54⅞	55½	+ ⅝
104¾	105⅛	11,172	Manhattan Con	104¾	105⅜	104¼	105	+ ⅜
160½	161¾	3,012	Metropolitan St. Ry..	162	162¼	160¼	161	−1¼
103	103½	477	Michigan Central	103¾	104	103¾	104	−1¼
29	30	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	29	29	29	29	.....
62½	63	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	62¾	63	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
73¼	73⅝	359	Minnesota Iron	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅝	− ⅛
11⅞	12	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
34⅞	35½	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35¼	35⅞	34⅝	35	− ⅜
35⅜	35½	4,345	Missouri Pacific	36⅜	36⅝	35⅛	35⅜	− ¾
27⅞	28½	200	Mobile & Ohio.....	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	−1
171¾	174	100	Morris & Essex.....	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	+ ¾
35¼	35½	520	National Lead Co....	35¼	35½	35	35¼	− ⅜
106½	107¼	425	National Lead Co. pf.	107¾	107¾	107	107	− ⅛
8	8½	100	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	.....
95	96	520	New Jersey Central ..	95½	96	95½	96	+ ¼
40	44	1,020	New York Air Brake.	42¾	42¾	40	40¾	−2⅞
116¼	119½	2,735	New York Central....	116¾	116¾	115¾	116¾	+ ⅛
34	35	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	900	Norfolk & Western....	15½	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
53½	54	755	Norfolk & West. pf...	53½	53½	52¾	53	−1¼
6¼	6¼	2,658	North American.....	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	29¾	14,853	Northern Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞	− ¼
69⅜	69½	17,485	Northern Pacific pf...	70¾	71	70⅜	69¾	− ⅝
15⅞	16	1,745	Ontario & Western....	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
30	31	500	Ore. Imp., all in. pd..	30½	30½	30	30	− ⅛
52½	53½	800	Ore. R. & Nav.....	52½	53¾	52½	52½	+ ⅜
73	74	240	Ore. R. & Nav. pf....	73	73	73	73	+ ⅛
29¾	29⅞	812	Pacific Mail	30	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
116	116¾	1,152	Pennsylvania R. R....	116½	116½	116	116¼	− ⅜
102	102¼	11,252	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	103	101⅝	101¾	− ⅛
20¼	20⅜	2,946	Reading	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
48	48⅛	16,405	Reading 1st pf.....	47¾	49	47⅞	47¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	24½	2,634	Reading 2d pf.....	24½	25	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
26	27	100	Rio Grande West.....	26⅜	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
64½	65¼	361	Rio Grande West. pf..	65½	65¾	65	65	− ⅝
7¾	8	300	St. J. & G. I.....	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
60	61⅜	350	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	61	61½	61	61½	+ ½
21	21½	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ½
8	8¼	206	St. L. & San Fran....	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
64	64¾	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	64	64	64	64	− ⅜
30⅜	31	1,825	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	31	31	30½	30½	− ⅛
5¼	5¼	500	St. Louis Southw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
11⅞	12⅜	1,150	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12	12¼	11¾	12	− ⅛
77	78	945	St. Paul & Omaha....	76¼	76¾	76	76⅜	− ⅛
17½	18½	320	Southern Pacific	18	18	17½	17½	− ½
9¼	9¼	210	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
32¼	32½	4,200	Southern Railway pf..	33	33	31¾	32⅜	− ⅛
6	6¼	362	Standard R. & T.....	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
25¾	26	1,167	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25¾	.....
12¼	12½	1,230	Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅜	.....
.....	.....	540	Texas Pacific Land Tr	7½	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
177	180	100	Third Avenue	177	177	177	177	+1½
24½	24⅝	4,635	Union Pacific	25⅜	25⅝	24⅝	24½	− ⅛
61	61⅛	19,848	Union Pacific pf.....	61⅞	61⅞	60⅜	61	− ⅝
7⅝	7¾	1,560	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	8	8	7¾	7½	− ⅛
7¾	7⅞	200	United States Leather.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	− ⅛
66	66¾	4,425	U. S. Leather pf.....	65¾	66¼	65¾	66	+ ⅛
19½	20	220	United States Rubber.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	− ⅛
78½	79¼	210	U. S. Rubber pf.....	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78¼	− ⅛
19⅜	20	1,990	Wabash pf.....	20½	20½	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
93⅜	93⅝	800	West Chi. Street.....	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94¾	− ⅛
91¼	91¾	2,363	Western Union Tel....	92¼	92¾	91⅝	91¾	− ⅛
1⅞	2	320	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
11	11¼	230	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Sales.....		462,274						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	95	..	Colorado Midland.	6¼	7	S. M. pf.....	16	..
4s, r., 1907.....	107⅝	107¾	Colorado Mid. pf..	17⅜	19	Nat. Lin. Oil....	19½	20
4s, c., 1907.....	109½	111½	Com. Cable.....	160	180	National Starch....	6½	7½
4s, r., 1925.....	121½	122½	Consol. Coal....	40	45	Nat. St. 1st pf....	60	80
4s, c., 1925.....	121¾	122	Consol. Ice.....	37	37¼	Nat. St. 2d pf....	18	25
5s, r., 1904.....	110¾	111¼	Consol. Ice pf....	88½	91	N. Y. & N. H.....	190	..
5s, c., 1904.....	110¾	111	Del., L. & W.....	..	155	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14
Currency 6s, 1899.	100½	..	D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	87	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	100½	..	Dul., S. S. & A....	2¾	4	1st pf.....	65¼	75
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	114	..	D., S. S. & A. pf..	6	7½	Norfolk So.....	60	66
			*Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	135	Ont. Mining.....	4	6
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Eighth Avenue....	325	335	Oregon S. L.....	30	32
American Coal....	115	140	Ev. & T. H.....	25	27	Penn. Coal.....	330	..
Am. Dist. Tel.....	23	25	Ev. & T. H. pf....	48	53	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1½	1¾
Am. Express.....	124	129	Ft. W. & R. G....	12	20	Peo. & Eastern...	4	6
Ann Arbor.....	11	12	Gt. Nor. pf....	174	178	P., C. & St. L....	45	45½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	7¼	Green Bay & W..	30	40	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.....	65½	68
Boston A. L. pf...	102	106	Homestake	47	..	P. Ft. W. & C....	168	..
Buff., R. & P.....	28	29½	Ill. Cent. l. l....	90	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	6
Chi. & Alton.....	168	..	Iowa Central.....	9¼	10	Pullman Car.....	187	189
Chi. & Alton pf...	172	..	Joliet & Chicago..	160	..	Quicksilver	1¾	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32⅝	33½	K. C., P. & G.....	17	17	Quicksilver pf....	3¼	8
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
C., M. & St. P. pf.	148½	149½	Keokuk & West..	30	35	R., W. & O.....	121¾	122
Chi. & N. W. pf., ex div.....	170½	175	Kingston & Pem..	3	10	R. W. & O. pf....	24	24
Chi. Term. pf....	30	30½	Laclede Gas pf....	90	91	St. P. & Duluth...	18	24
C., C., C. & St. L.	90	..	Lake Shore.....	187½	190	St. P. & D. pf....	78	..
pf.....	80	82	Lake Shore certfs.	187½	191	St. P., M. & M....	143	148
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49	Long Island.....	50	52	St. P., O. pf.....	149	152
Cleve. & Pitts....	170	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	5	Sil. bullion certfs.	59⅝	60
Col. C. & I. Dev..	⅜	1	Md. Coal pf.....	50	55	Sixth Avenue.....	200	210
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Mexican Central..	4¼	5½	Tol. & O. C.....	..	25
Col. F. & I. pf....	..	90	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1½	Tol. & O. C. pf...	..	45
Col. & H. Coal. all in. paid.....	6¼	6½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	91½	U. S. Express.....	40	44
			Minn., St. P. & S. St. M.....	6	..	Wabash	7¼	7¾
			Minn. St. P. & S.	..	..	Wells-F. Express..	116	121

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
61,570	Am. Sug. Refs..	144	144¼	139⅞	140⅜
3,150	Am. Sp. Mfg....	12½	15⅛	12⅜	15⅛
50	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	35⅞	37½	35⅞	37½
780	Am. Tobacco....	110¾	114⅜	110¾	114¼
2,660	Brooklyn R. T..	46⅜	46⅝	45⅜	46⅜
120	Ches. & Ohio...	23⅜	23⅜	23	23⅜
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
7,760	Chi. R. & Q....	105	105	103⅜	104¼
11,320	Chi., M. & St. P.	100⅞	100⅞	99⅜	100
2,000	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅜	106⅜	105½	105½
120	Ches. & Ohio...	23⅜	23⅜	23	23⅜
2,440	Gen. Electric...	38¼	39⅜	38	38⅞
1,160	Louis. & Nash..	56¾	56¾	54⅞	55¼
2,110	Manhattan	104⅝	105¼	104⅜	105⅛
1,930	Missouri Pacific.	36¼	36⅜	35	35⅝
10	Nat. Lead.....	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
120	N. Y. Central...	116¾	116¾	115¾	116¼
1,250	North. Pacific..	30⅝	30⅝	29½	29⅝
3,140	North. Pacific pf.	70¼	70¼	69¾	69⅝
4,180	People's Gas....	103½	103½	101⅜	102½
1,800	Reading	20¼	20¼	20	20⅛
2,160	Reading 1st pf..	48	49¼	48	48
210	Southern pf....	32⅝	32⅜	31⅜	32
80	Tenn. C. & I...	25½	25½	25½	25½
170	Texas Pacific...	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Union Pacific...	25	25	24½	24½
2,650	Un. Pac. pf....	62	62	60½	61¾
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	78	78	78	78
190	West. Union....	91⅞	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
112,900					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	66½	66¾	66½	66¾
4,000	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d..	63	63	63	63
3,000	Nor. Pac. 3s....	62½	62½	62½	62½
1,000	Rio G. West. 4s.	87	87	87	87
2,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
2,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
2,000	Tex. Pac. 1st...	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
17,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞	61¼
3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st..	42½	42½	42½	42½
$59,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics'	175
Central National ..	160	Mech's' & Traders'.	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
City	1100	New Amsterdam ..	250
Columbia	160	New York	255
Commerce	200	New York County..	800
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A..	135
East River	130	Park	290
German-American .	110	Phenix	100
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National .	175
Hanover	390	Second National ..	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National...	110
Lincoln National ..	750	West Side	275

There was a sale of 10 shares of Park at 290.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

The re-election on Monday of the nine retiring Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was yesterday formally ratified by the reorganization of the board. The present officers were all retained.

At the annual election yesterday for Directors of the Eleventh Ward Bank the outgoing board was chosen.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 8.—The market continued broad. Baltic ran up 2¾ more, to 24, reacting to 22. Montana hardened ⅛ to 209¾. Allouez was up from 4½ to 5, assessment paid. Atlantic gained 1½ to 31¼. Dominion Coal continued active, some 2,600 shares selling in the forenoon, the price rising ⅝, to 24½, receding to 23⅞, and rallying to 24¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany.....	225	..
Boston & Lowell.....	222	..
Boston & Maine.....	162	..
Boston & Providence.....	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards...	119	120
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	120
Fitchburg pf.....	99¾	100
Maine Central.....	130	..
Old Colony.....	188½	189½
West End.....	84	84½

Mining Companies.

Allouez.....	4¾	4 15-16
Arnold.....	15¾	16
Atlantic.....	31	31½
Boston & Cripple Creek.....	15	20
Boston & Montana.....	208	209
Butte & Boston.....	23½	23¾
Calumet & Hecla.....	..	570
Centennial.....	15½	16
Franklin.....	13¾	18½
Gold Coin Mines.....	1	1
Napa, (quicksilver	..	7
Osceola.....	52	52½
Pioneer, (gold)..	5¾	5½
Quincy.....	116	118
Santa Yrabel.....	4½	5
Tamarack.....	165	167
Tecumseh.....	2½	3
Wolverine.....	22½	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone.....	273	275
Dominion Coal.....	24	24¼
Dominion Coal pf.....	112	113
Edison Electric Illuminating..	160	170
Erie Telephone.....	68	70
General Electric.....	39	39¼
General Electric pf.....	91	95
Illinois Steel.....	56	57
Lamson Cons. Store Service....	23	23½
Mexican Telephone.....	5⅞	..
New England Telephone.....	130	132
Philadelphia Company.....	31½	32½
Pullman Palace Car.....	186½	188
United States Oil.....	13¾	13½
United States Rubber.....	19¾	20½
Westinghouse Electric.....	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.....	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining.....	..	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining.....	27¼	27½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Jefferson R R 1st	
11,000.....	80	10,000@15F.....	104¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip		Keokuk & D M ist	
4,900.....	90½	5,000.....	106½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000.....	85	1,000.....	104¼
5,000.....	84½	2,000.....	104⅜
1,000.....	85	1,000.....	104¼
At, T & S F adjst 4s		2,000.....	104
50,000.....	68⅝	L S & Mich So 3½s	
23,000.....	68½	1,000.....	104½
35,000.....	69⅝	Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl	
10,000.....	69¼	& Shef 1st	
5,000.....	66⅜	5,000.....	95
95,000.....	68½	Unified gold 4s	
34,000.....	66⅝	9,000.....	90¼
21,000.....	66½	1,000.....	90⅜
Gen 4s		1,000.....	90½
1,000.....	93⅛	Louis & Nash col tr 5s	
31,000.....	93	1,000.....	103
1,000.....	93¼	General mtge 6s	
42,000.....	93	1,000.....	118
1,000.....	92⅞	Met St Ry gen 5s	
500.....	93	2,000.....	113⅜
10,000.....	92⅝	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
4,000.....	92¾	5,000.....	73¼
8,000.....	92⅞	8,000.....	73
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925,		Mo, K. & East 1st	
eng certfs		2,000.....	97¼
5,000.....	103¼	4,000.....	98
B & O S W 1st inc, Series A		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
10,000.....	27½	16,000.....	87½
Brooklyn R T 5s		20,000.....	87¾
20,000.....	96¾	1,000.....	87¼
4,000.....	96⅞	12,000.....	87¾
22,000.....	97	Mo, K & T 2d	
Canada Southern 2d		23,000.....	63
2,000.....	108½	15,000.....	63¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		10,000.....	63⅜
2,000.....	90	10,000.....	63½
1,000.....	90¼	20,000.....	63¼
6,000.....	90¼	1,000.....	63⅜
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		25,000.....	63¼
6,000.....	41½	500.....	62¼
Cent of N J gen 5s		15,000.....	63
4,000.....	114	10,000.....	63¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		4,000.....	63
10,000.....	84¼	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
10,000.....	84½	3,000.....	82
10,000.....	84¾	Mo Pac 1st cons	
1,000.....	85	6,000.....	101
2,000s3.....	84½	14,000.....	101½
5,000.....	84¾	36,000.....	101
21,000.....	81¾	10,000s20F.....	100⅞
6,000.....	84¼	2,000.....	101
4,000.....	84	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000.....	72½
5,000.....	114	4,000.....	72
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
5,000.....	110⅝	5,000.....	78
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		Mobile & Ohio new 6s	
1,000.....	117¼	10,000.....	120
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Nash, C & St L con	
5,000.....	108	6,000.....	102½
Chi, M & St P, Chi &		Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st	
Pac West Div 5s		4,000.....	108
2,000.....	116¼	N Y, O & W con 5s	
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s,		1,000.....	106¼
Series A		3,000.....	106½
8,000.....	104½	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
2,000.....	104¾	1,000.....	98¾
20,000.....	104⅝	N Y, S & W G M	
Wis & Min Div		2,000.....	92
2,000.....	114	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		22,000.....	82⅞
20,000.....	105	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Chi, St P & M 1st		5,000.....	62¾
10,000.....	132	12,000.....	62⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s		25,000.....	62½
3,000.....	86¼	15,000.....	62⅝
1,000.....	86	41,000.....	62½
C, C, C & St L, Cairo		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Div 1st		20,000.....	97¼
1,000.....	88	14,000.....	97
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M		500.....	97⅝
& Co ctfs, $65 paid		2,000.....	96¾
2,000.....	77½	Oregon Imp Co con 5s,	
8,000.....	78	Trust Co certfs, all	
Detroit City Gas 5s		installments paid	
20,000.....	93	7,000.....	60
5,000.....	93¼	6,000.....	60½
10,000.....	93½	22,000.....	61
2,000.....	92⅞	13,000.....	60½
Det, Mac & Mar L G		Oregon R & N 4s	
2,000.....	16¼	1,000.....	95⅞
Dul, S S & A 5s		14,000.....	96
2,000.....	107	5,000.....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Broadway Purchase by Robert Goelet—Recent Astor Sale Modified—Other Dealings.

No definite confirmation could be obtained yesterday of the report that Robert Goelet has purchased a large plot, with old buildings, on Broadway, between Madison Square and Thirty-third Street. Both Frederick Southack the broker, mentioned in connection with the report, and William Berrian, Mr. Goelet's representative, declined to say anything in regard to it. If such a transaction has been closed, it would seem highly probable that the property involved is the Winchester apartment house, 1,242 to 1,248 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets. The Goelet estate already owns the Thirty-first Street corner, the Hotel Imperial, on the Thirty-second Street corner, and the land running through from street to street at the rear. Randolph Hurry, joint owner of the Winchester, together with E. Abbott Hurry, showed no more inclination to talk than did the others whose names are associated with the deal.

There was such general protest among the owners of buildings on the east side property recently sold by William Waldorf Astor to Henry Morgenthau, and so many appeals for a chance either to buy the ground or to renew their leases, that a new contract has been drawn up by which Mr. Morgenthau will relinquish his right to take title to all of the properties covered by the original contract, except the block front on the west side of Avenue A, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. As substitutes for those which he retains Mr. Morgenthau gets the following parcels under the new arrangement: 52 to 64 First Avenue, 77 to 87 Avenue A, 116 to 128 Seventh Street, 422 to 438 Sixth Street, and 427 to 437 Fifth Street. The clause in the original document, which provided that the buyer should improve the purchased property, has been stricken out, and Mr. Morgenthau will sell or in a few instances, lease the lots to the owners of the buildings on the property covered by the new contract. Several such sales have already been closed.

Henry M. Benjamin has sold to William C. Bolton for $75,000 the plot southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 99.11 feet on the avenue by 175 feet on the street. A building loan is made in connection with the sale, and the buyer will erect on the plot seven five-story apartment houses, with stores. H. H. Johnson was the broker in the transaction.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for about $33,000 the five-story American basement limestone and brick dwelling 253 West Ninety-third Street. This completes the sale of a row of four built by Alexander Walker.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Sturgis & Roby to John Werner the two five-story double flats 13 and 15 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 85 by 100.

Frederick A. Booth has sold for R. C. Alexander to Jacob D. Butler, at a reported price of $12,000, the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, for continued.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Saverio Guidera for improvement the plot, northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 75 by 95. The same firm has also sold to Rose McKenna 525 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to F. S. Allen for $108,310 the eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts, 155 and 157 Wooster Street, 50 by 100.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $60,000, the six-story brick building, with stores, 113 and 113½ Bowery, 34.1 by 103.7 by 33.10 by 103.7.

John N. Golding sold in foreclosure to Collon Wise for $18,000 the two-story brick dwelling 219 East Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92.

Thompson & Pryor sold in foreclosure to the First National Bank of Port Chester for $24,400 the four-story stone-front dwelling 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, referee, partition sale, John A. Straley, referee, 320 and 327 West Fifty-second Street, 48.8 feet north of Charlton Street, 48.8 by 77.1 by 48.7 by 73, two-story brick store on 326, three-story brick store on 327; 178 to 184 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Seventeenth Street, 73.3 by 59, four four-story brick flats, with stores; 229 to 235 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 245 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 87 by 100.5, four two-story brick buildings, with shops; 239 West Fiftieth Street, 195 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick building; 475 Third Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet north of Thirty-second Street, four-story brick flat, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 320 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 271.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,013.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James G. Graham, referee, 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 322 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 90.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,850.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 215 and 217 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $35,389.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 168 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 29 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,350; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 241 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of Nathan Bass on March 29, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 638 Robbins Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 105, excepting therefrom the part taken for the opening of Robbins Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,886.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Rastus S. Ransom, referee, 3,281 and 3,283 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 47.8 by 96.3 by 47.5 by 90, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Subject to a mortgage for $95,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Montgomery, referee, Fifth Street, (proposed,) north side, 103.11 feet east of Green Lane or Avenue, 394.9 by 103.6 by 404.7 by 103, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,456; subject to other mortgages for $48,577.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1 East Eightieth Street, for a four and five story and basement brick dwelling, 39.9 by 61.2; William W. Hall of 31 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Alexander M. Welch, architect; cost, $60,000.

Boulevard, west side, 100.3 feet north of Ninety-first Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 50.8 by 90; T. J. McGuire of 968 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, 25 by 76; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., owner and architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 13 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Annie C. R. Atterbury, premises, owner; T. H. Randall, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 219 East Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick tenement; John Mullane of 221 East Twenty-second Street, owner; C. A. French, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 224 Church Street, to a five-story brick store; the H. B. Claflin Company, owner; P. H. Ohm of 35 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

No. 210 Madison Street, to a four-story and basement brick shelter; Hebrew Sheltering House Association, owner; Hohenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 96 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick nursery; Grace Church Corporation, owner; D. C. Weeks & Son, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a frame restaurant; George Ehret, owner; P. Brandner, architect; cost, $1,000.

Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; James Everard, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Eighteenth Street, northeast corner of Broadway, to a ten-story brick and stone office building; E. MacIntyre, owner; F. D. Glenn of 10 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Sloane Residence Alterations.

Extensive alterations to the Sloane residence, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, including an addition of two stories to the extension, have been planned by Architects Carrere & Hastings. It is estimated that the cost of the changes will be $250,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 8.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 41.8x88.4; Jonas Weil and others to Israel Moskowitz and wife..... 1

ALLEN ST, e s, 60 ft s of Delancey St, 20x67.6; Fannie Gottlieb to Martha Cohen..... 20,000

ANDREWS PLACE, n e s, 150 ft s e of Grand Av, 50x100; Lillie T. Yoran and others, executors, to Agnes Douglass and another..... 3,150

BEDFORD ST, 93, w s, 24.4x97.3; George Kidney to Maria Hillenbrand.....Exchange

BOSTON AV, e s, 87 ft n of Teasdale Place, 20.5x65.1x19x73; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to John A. Barry..... 1

BOSTON AV, e s, 87 ft n of Teasdale Place, 20.5x65.1x19x73; Joseph A. Barry to Maurice Untermyer..... 1

CLINTON ST, e s, 57 ft n of Rivington St, 21.10x75; Emeline Hammond to George Hammond and others..... 1,500

GRANT AV, w s, 35.4 ft n of 164th St, 35.4x88.4x35x83.11; John W. Wood and wife to Bertha Erdmann..... 1

HESTER ST, 211; Elizabeth Power and others to the Mutual Loan Association.. 630

LOT 94, map of Allwylie No. 1; John S. Dodge to Robert Retter..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 51.10 ft s of 113th St, 25x75; Frederick Levy to M. E. Sepp. 26,250

MONROE ST, s s, 84.11 ft w of Pike St, 24.8x82.3x25x82.1; Elizabeth Nealis to Joseph Hyman..... 1

NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, Lot 509, map of City of New York, part of Dyckman estate; Rose McKenna to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 1

PARK AV, 1,680, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11x90; Herman Scheideberg and wife to Martha Boll..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 22.3 ft e of Ludlow St, 22.3x40x22.4x40; Hannah Moskowitz to Samuel Weil and others..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Ludlow St, 22.3x40x22.4x40; Hannah Moskowitz to Samuel Weil and others..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 104.2x90x103.6x90; John H. Montgomery, referee, to German Real Estate Guarantee Company..... 40,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 152d St, 48.5x irregular; Delano C. Calvin, referee, to August C. Hassey..... 40,000

UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 572.9 ft n of 176th St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to M. Feinberg..... 1,600

UNION AV, e s, 175 ft n of 152d St, 21x 95; Colin F. MacPherson to Catharine MacDonald..... 9,000

WALES AV, e s, 162.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x130.6x irregular; Michael Cowen to Michael Chisling, ½ part..... 10

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lots 93, 94, and 95, map of Washingtonville, 122.2x185x82.2x—; Rosa Herzfelder and others to Mary Reis..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lots 93, 94, and 95, map of Washingtonville, 122.2x185x82.2x—; Max Maretzek to Mary Reis..... 1

2D AV, w s, 300 ft n of 1st St, 35x 100, William's Bridge; Sarah Dodge to John G. Freeman..... 200

3D AV, e s, 106.6 ft n of William's Bridge Road, runs e 103 ft to Old Boston Road, x s w 123 ft to William's Bridge Road, x n w 66.9 ft to avenue, x n 106.6 ft to beginning; John H. Rogan, referee, to Georgiana Briggs..... 9,500

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of Spring Place, 24.6x 70; Celestia Wells to Washington I. Wells..... Nom.

4TH AV, e s, 82.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x 63.4; Robert M. Miles, Jr., to D. J. Benedel..... 1

4TH AV, e s, 82.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x 63.4; David J. Benollel to Robert M. Miles, Jr..... 1

10TH ST, 232 EAST, 25x92.4; Katharine Muellenbach to Louis F. Weissmann..... 1

10TH ST, 232 EAST, 25x92.4; Louis F. Weissmann and wife to Robert P. Muellenbach and another..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 219 ft w of White Plains Road, 36x114; Harry Brown and wife to Wina Gutman..... Nom.

43D ST, n s, Lot 525, map of Hermitage, 25x100.4; Dorinda E. Hyatt to Walden Pell, 1-13 part..... 1,000

57TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 19.11x 128.9x irregular; George W. Fitzgerald to Harry L. Horton..... 1

76TH ST, 403 and 405 East, 44x102.2; Maria Beutel to Herman Harjes..... 11,000

76TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 19x 102.2; Louise F. H. Wink and others to Herman Harjes..... 1

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Joseph A. Barry..... 1

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Joseph A. Barry to Maurice Untermyer. 1

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Randolph Guggenheimer to Joseph A. Barry..... 1

87TH ST, 550 East, 18x80.1; Maria Hillenbrand to George Kidney.....Exchange

96TH ST, s s, 369 ft e of 3d Av, 32x 100.8; Francis Speir, Jr., referee, to Arthur C. Searles..... 100

96TH ST, s s, 337 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8 Francis Speir, Jr., referee, to Arthur C. Searles..... 100

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; Francis Speir, Jr., referee, to Arthur C. Searles..... 100

96TH ST, s s, 401 ft e of 3d Av, 32.6x100.8; Francis Speir, Jr., referee, to Arthur C. Searles..... 500

101ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 39.5x 101.1x34.2x100.11; Frederick Wachsmith to Euphemia S. Mitchell..... 1

103D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Riverside Drive, 0.1x100.11; Margaret J. Lenane to Mark Ash..... 1

156TH ST, s s, corner of Melrose Av, 25x 100; Sophia Schneider to William F. Schneider..... 1

159TH ST, 528 West, 25x99.11; Isma Schreyer and wife to Rose McKenna..... Exchange and 1

Recorded Leases.

BYRNE, William, to Adolph Klein; 328 East 53d St, 3 years..... 300

McELROY, Daniel S., to Thomas Larkin and another; 448 9th Av, 5 years..... 2,500

TAYLOR, Charles H., to Vincenzo Troia and others; 210 to 220, 224, 230, and 234 East 97th St, 10 years..... 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBERT, Halpern, individually and as executor, and others to United States Fire Insurance Company; s s of 34th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 40,000

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 24th St, 383.4 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 18,000

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s of 24th St, 383.4 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BELL, Thomas H., and others to Sarah A. Kouwenhoven; n s of 108th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 19,000

COCHRANE, Esther, and Elliot Dyson, to Annie Diehl; 345 West 34th St, 3 years.. 16,000

COLE, John B., to John J. Wysong and others, trustees; s w corner of Bleecker St and Elm St, 5 years..... 160,000

COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stenger; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 3,500

DROUGHT, Julia and William, to Isaac Metzger; s w corner of Boulevard and 114th St, 3 years..... 1,000

EMMET, Ella B., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 98 and 100 Beekman St and 287 and 289 Pearl St, 1 year..... 5,000

ERDMAN, Jay Gardner, to New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n w corner of Grant Av and 164th St, installments..... 6,000

FRAZEE, Augustus S., to New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Nathalie Av, 225 ft s of corner formed by e s of Boston Av and s s of Perot St, 25x95.3 to Armand Place, installments..... 3,750

HAAREN, John W., to John R. Platt and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 142d St, 122.2 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years..... 10,000

HAMBERGER, Mark and Moses, also Rachel Liebeskind to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; s s of 58th St, 181.5 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 16,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to Sigmund Cohn; 132 Allen St, 3 years..... 500

HYMAN, Joseph, to Elizabeth Nealis; s s of Monroe St, 84.11 ft w of Pike St, 24.8x82.3, 4 years..... 3,870

KINNEY, George, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 166 West Broadway, demand..... 1,800

KIDNEY, George, Maria Hillenbrand; s s of 87th St, 92 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years 6,000

LEE, Mortimer C., to Ephraim B. Levy; w s of Underclift Av, 572.9 ft n of 176th St, 3 years..... 600

MORIARTY, Mary A. and John J., to Daniel Moriarty; 152 East 23d St; n s of 18th St, 300 ft e of 10th Av, and e s of 11th Av, 25 ft s of 19th St, 1 year.. 3,000

MOSKOWITZ, Israel and Hannah, to Jonas Weil and others; w s of Allen St, 75 ft n of Rivington St, installments..... 1,000

MOSKOWITZ, Israel and Hannah, to Jonas Weil and others; w s of Allen St, 75 ft n of Rivington St, installments..... 10,000

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Edgar S. Appleby, Trustee; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, ½ year..... 48,000

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Frederick S. Howard, executor, &c.; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, 4 months..... 45,000

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to The J. L. Mott Iron Works; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, 4 months..... 2,500

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Joseph Wood; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, 4 months..... 2,500

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Herman and Henry Raabe; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2 to St. Nicholas Av x72.3x99.11, 4 months..... 5,100

REGAN, John, to Mary A. O'Neil; 452 West 36th St, 1 year..... 3,000

BIESIEGEL, Winifred A., to Louisa Engel; s e s of Crescent Av, 69.9 ft n e of Hughes Av, 5 years..... 3,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to John Yule; s s of 103d St, 128.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 48.11x106, ½ year. 25,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to John Yule; s s of 103d St, 128.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 48.11x106, ½ year. 3,500

SCHMIDT, Katie, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 482 Brook Av, leasehold, demand..... 3,000

SEARLES, Arthur C., to Central Trust Company; s s of 96th St, 305 and 337 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years (two mortgages)..... 52,000

SEARLES, Arthur C., to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown, guardian, &c.; s s of 96th St, 369 and 401 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years (two mortgages)..... 54,000

SEARLES, Arthur C., to William Bryan, 226 and 228 East 96th St, 1 year (two mortgages)..... 9,000

SELZER, Simon, to J. Fred Cryer; 51 Jackson St, 1 year..... 3,500

TAYLOR, Charles H., to John Westervelt; 234 East 97th St, 1 year..... 2,495

THOMAS, Stephen G., to Alexander W. Fraser; w s of 4th St, 623 ft n of 10th St, 1 year..... 5,000

WERTHEIM, Samuel, to Grace T. Wells; n s of 98th St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 20,000

WERTHEIM, Samuel, to William Mohr; 21 West 98th St, 1 year..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKLIN, Charles A., to Charlotte B. Lawlor, (two assignments)..... $5,568

CONVEY, Thomas J., to William R. Rose. 2,500

FIELD, Mary E., to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, (2 assignments)..... 43,500

FORD, Emily L., to Frederick A. Snow.. Nom.

FORSCHNER, George S., to Margarethe Forschner..... Nominal

FRASER, Alexander W., to C. Elliott Minor..... 5,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Sigmund Cohn.. 2,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Allen L. Mordecai..... Nom.

LEVY, Isaac, to Gussie Spektorsky..... 3,000

MACKAY, Archibald K., to F. C. McDonald..... Nom.

NEILL, Edward M., and another, executors, &c., to Edward De L. Neill..... Nom.

RAMSFELDER, Samuel, to Louis Cohen.. 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank..... 25,000

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Frederick M. Cromwell..... Nom.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to Lulu B. Freeman..... Nom.

VIEMEISTER, Julia A., to Henry de F. Weekes..... 4,000

WOOD, Joseph, to William R. Bell and another..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 154th St, 25.6 x1x0; Hermann Hornburger against Julia M. Truvane, owner and contractor... 980

63D ST, 219 to 227 East; Mary L. Geoghegan against The Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, owner; W. W. Hamburger & Co. contractor..... 136

86TH ST, 148 to 152 East; Adolf Ziegenstein against Harry L. Topiltz, owner; Mathesius Brothers, contractors..... 40

117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Adolph Balschun, Jr., against John D. Mennie, owner; Emil Green and Frank E. Long, contractors..... 87

125TH ST, 235 and 233, and 232 and 234 West 126th St; Peter Colabrese against Betty M. Hilborn and others, owners; Mathesius Brothers, contractors..... 100

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Joseph Benedetto and another against William Turner, owner and contractor..... 1,496

153D ST, n s, corner of Melrose Av, 24x 100; John Carew & Son against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor..... 182

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897:

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 168th St, 75x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company with Saverio Guidera, 13 payments..... 34,500

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897:

12TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 4th Av, William's Bridge, 25x100; Montell & Johnson on Mary and John Nugent to E. B. Fiero. $200

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x 100; J. Allen Townsend against Amund Johnsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Allen.

CANAL ST, s s, 50.2 ft s e of Mulberry St, 50.2x100x51x100.3; Henry M. Kingman and another, executors, &c., against Ambrose E. Barnes, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Farnham.

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 130 ft n of the centre line of 184th St, runs e 145 x n 80 x e 145x80; also Davidson Av and 184th St, centre lines, runs s 80 x w 130 x n 80 x e 180 to beginning; Jesse Robinson against John W. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Nelson.

ELIZABETH ST, 124; Department of Buildings against Napoleon T. Allen and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterburg.

GREENWICH ST, 685; Thomas W. Radford against George B. Radford and others, (action to recover amount;) attorney, T. W. Radford.

MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 178, map of Washingtonville, 50x100, Westchester; Emily A. Lambert against Margaret A. McKenzie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wensley & Gilroy.

WASHINGTON ST, 60, and 40 West St; Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees, against William Calegan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.

SECOND AV, 2,232; Charles G. Spencer against Catherine J. McConnell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

34TH ST, 403 East; Ira S. Parker against Benjamin F. Parker and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Stitt & Phillips.

45TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 125x100.5; Mary A. Henshaw, as general guardian, &c., against James J. Treanor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Henshaw.

74TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Mary Reilly against Anton W. Hoffmeyer and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. F. West.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.

138—Flinn vs. Con. Am. Reduction Co.
150—United States vs. Dwyer.
138—Flinn vs. Cons. Am. Reduction Co.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Ramiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. F. I. Co.
22—Carroll Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.

132—Timmins vs. ship Port Patrick.
136—Bloser vs. Float No. 4 and tug C. R. Raymond.
137—Fenner vs. tug De Beaux Powell.
138—Thomas vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co.
139—Starita vs. tugs America and E. M. Millard.
140—Neall vs. tug Nathan Hale.
141—Stavin vs. ferryboat Garden City.
142—Spotaro vs. S. S. Edwin.
143—Merritt & C. D. & W. Co. vs. ship Port Patrick.
144—Irwin McBride & Co. vs. S. S. Strathallan.
145—Cleary vs. tug Senator D. C. Chase and steamboat Newark.
146—In re Central R. R. of N. J.
147—Nimford vs. barkentine Rita.
148—In re Harris T. & T. Co.
149—Drum vs. ferryboat Princeton and tug Dorothy.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. barkentine Consiglia Golatoba.
151—Ruger vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
152—Starin vs. tugboat Howard.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 1268, 335, 398, 460, 491, 480, 522, and 563.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

78—Sheffield vs. Mitchell.
82—Ames vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
85—Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co. vs. Hanna.
88—Woodbury vs. Newman.
89—Byrne vs. Stoddard.
25—Wingrove vs. Wagner.
60—Hirsch vs. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Welde vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2—Fiorey vs. Potter.
3—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
4—In re Lesher.
5—Phila. Trust Co. vs. Kelly.
6—Westraub vs. Smith.
7—Lugar vs. Henry.
8—Unnigt vs. Larsen.
9—Lamb vs. Hay.
10—Russell vs. Clayton.
11—Post vs. Nadeou.
12—M. C. Boynton Co. vs. Reiss.
13—Baker vs. Hinsdale.
14—Trezevant vs. Trezevant.
15—Wrishfeld vs. Stokes.
16—Comins vs. Coler.
17—Blessing vs. Osgood.
18—Varnum vs. Kelsey.
19—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
20—Mahon vs. Yuengling.
21—German Sav. Bank vs. Steinmann.
22—Goller vs. Fisher.
23—Rossman vs. Seaver.
24—Ross vs. Palmer.
25—In re Russell.
26—People, &c., vs. N. Y. Mut. Acc. Assn.
27—Weinstein vs. Marcus.
28—Alcott vs. Vultee.
29—Falkland vs. Reade.
30—Thompson vs. Kimball.
31—People ex rel. Murray vs. Coler.
32—Rouse vs. Haas.
33—Lesher vs. Haas.
34—Enoch vs. Rhoads.
35—Zemmer vs. Haas.
36—Silva vs. Whitman.
37—Corn vs. Bass.
38—Calwalder vs. Cutting.
39—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—Loch vs. Hopple.
41—Franklin Bank Note Co. vs. Mackey.
42—Austen vs. Hillar
43—Lock Inspection Co. vs.
43—Austen vs. Fureman.
44—Bloom vs. Bloom.
45—Goldstein vs. Guttman.
46—Kremer vs. Goldstein
47—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
48—In re Shortland.
49—In re Smith.
50—In re Lister.
51—In re Hitchcock.
52—In re Goelet.
53—In re Boyd.
54—In re Egleston.
55—In re Wells.
56—In re Longman.
57—In re Howell.
58—Dunwiddie vs. Metzger.
59—Cutler vs. Carty.
60—Lowrey vs. Schroeder.
61—People, &c., vs. Fanning.
62—Polansky vs. Goldman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Wilkins Place.
2—In re Marion Av.
3—In re Andrews Av.
4—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
5—In re Webster Av.
6—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
7—In re Orchard St.
8—In re East 168th St.
9—In re East 169th St.
10—In re East 176th St.
11—Bodine vs. Brown.
12—Koelsch vs. Koelsch.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
15—Stake vs. Stake.
16—Gross vs. Gross.
17—Dissin vs. Dissin.
18—Myers vs. Bettman.
19—McMahon vs. Board of Police.
20—Southmayd vs. Corkran.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6640—Smith vs. Wightman.
6642—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
5838—Holomany vs. Nat. Slavonic Society.
6853—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6042—Miller vs. Leo.
6503—Stafford vs. Carigan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raitz.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6676—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Amer. Assur. Co.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6336—Haines vs. Haines & Co.
5717—Abeles vs. Abeles.
6702—Sherwood vs. Devine.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Recess until Monday, June 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15136—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
14640—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
16450—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15520—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
16294—Rudnick vs. Dreyfus.
16017—J. M. Thornburn & Co. vs. Kensico Cemetery.
16100—Rosenthal vs. Tamsen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8468—Dickinson vs. Morning Journal Association.
8852—Aschem an vs. Weil.
10765—Dembinsky vs. Sommerwitz.
10809—Gallagher vs. Terry.
9118—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
9337—Loughrey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9318—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
10603—Vanderpoel vs. Parrett.
9082—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10839—Byrnes vs. U. S. Leather Co.
11129—Wimpheimer vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
11751—Mc Gregor vs. Gilmore.
1252—De Voe vs. same.
1253—D. Mayer Brewing Co. vs. Weinberger.
1254—Prosnich vs. Strong
1255—David Stephenson Brew. Co. vs. Spirak.
1256—Same vs. Marrowe.
1257—Westerfeld vs. Un. Railway Co.
1258—Herman vs. Altheimer.
1259—Cody vs. Reilly.
1260—Wyman vs. Saltus.
1260½—Ruckberg vs. High Grade Frame Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III. O'Dwyer, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4507—Rosenberg vs. Rathbun.
992—Hoetzel vs. Well.
966—Mecell vs. Teutelbaum.
1073—Sganga vs. Solinger.
681—Higgins vs. Quinn.
947—Young vs. Ackerman.
5202½—Pohalski vs. Tamsen.
921—Metzner vs. Koenig
62—Housah vs. Klimbel.
59—Keystone Farm M. Co. vs. Carr.
236—Patris De Siegbardt.
829—Galveston Cotton Mills vs. Walter.
174—Cutajar vs. Cuzze.
146—Lippman vs. Clancy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5072—Osterman vs. Goldstein.
3780—Heyman vs. Wolf Gas Radiator Mfg. Co.
3844½—O'Neill vs. White.
5125—De Hierapolis vs. Levison.
5163—Amsel vs. Steinway.
5189—Olsen vs. Harms.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams.
5235—Hamilton vs. Snow, Church & Co.
3852—Sherry vs. Bissell.
4245—Woolf vs. Noblett.
4069—Donnelly vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1271.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Honey for the People.

1—Michael Matucio.
2—Nicholas Meyer.
3—Dora Arnold.
4—Mary G. Barlotti.
5—John Byron.
6—George Murray.
7—Ida Wilson.
8—Morris Beckaus.
9—Charles Baldwin.
10—Samuel McBride.
11—John D. Smith, Franklin P.

SENATOR KENNEY'S CASE.

He Pleads Not Guilty to the Charge of Aiding a Defaulter.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8.—United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, accompanied by his counsel, Levi C. Bird, appeared in the United States District Court here at noon to-day, to plead to the indictment charging him with conspiring with, aiding, and abetting William N. Boggs, the defaulting paying teller of the Dover First National Bank, to the extent of about $23,000 of Boggs's admitted theft of $107,000 from that institution.

Senator Kenney's counsel waived the formal reading of the long indictment, entered a formal plea of not guilty, and the defendant was held in bail in the sum of $10,000 for appearance at the June term of court, which convenes in this city on Tuesday.

Bail was promptly furnished. The Court held under advisement a request that the case be remitted from the District Court to the Circuit Court, the object being to hold the trial before two judges, instead of one.

During the session ex-Sheriff Amos Cole of Kent County, J. Frank Allee, Chairman of the Union Republican State Committee; John R. McGonigal, Charles H. Butler and Harry F. Ford of Dover, also indicted for aiding and abetting Boggs, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and were held in bail for trial. All furnished bail and were released. William E. Cotter of Philadelphia, also indicted in like manner, was not present, the Marshal not having served the warrant for his arrest.

She Again Tries Suicide.

Julia Johnson, who tried to drown herself from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Washington on Friday last, and who was sent to the county jail for six months, yesterday threw herself from the corridor to the floor below, but escaped injury. Afterward she tried to hang herself in her cell but was cut down. She was arraigned before Police Justice Nevin, and as it had been learned that she lived in Brooklyn, she was sent to her home.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS,
116th St., Amsterdam Av., to the Boulevard.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS,
beginning each day at 9:30 A. M. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, June 9-11 and 13.
SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING, and ARCHITECTURE, June 9-11 and 13-15.
SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.—A **Summer Session** of the **New York Law School** will open on Monday, June 13, and continue till August 13. A thoroughly practical course of instruction is offered. Apply to **Secretary of Law School, 120 Broadway.**

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 9th St. L station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

CALL OR WRITE for the new illustrated catalogue (postpaid), of the famous Hardman Piano; prices and terms to suit the times; renting pianos, city or country, a specialty. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Mfrs., 138 5th Av.

CLOTHING.

LADIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR cast-off clothing, jewelry, furniture, &c., will receive the highest prices by addressing Mrs. COHEN, 629 Sixth Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to file his account as receiver of the said corporation with George C. Austin, Esq., the referee appointed herein, and will present the same at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 24th day of June, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.—Dated June 1st, 1898. THOMAS COLE,
Receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited.
GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, N. Y. Je2-1aw4wTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES J. CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor. JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

A physician in an inland town, not so very far from Syracuse, relates the following experience: "A short time ago I had a conversation in my office with a general agent of one of the large life insurance companies of New York City. Now, life insurance agents, naturally, from their business and their contact with doctors, become quite familiar with things medical. This agent, while talking with me about some examinations, dropped a few remarks about suffering with attacks of indigestion. I happened to have a bottle of the Roosevelt Hospital rhubarb and ipecac tablets standing on my desk and told him they would be a good thing for him to take when such attacks occurred. He laughed and said: 'Oh, Doctor, I know something that beats that all to pieces, and that is Ripans Tabules. I take them myself whenever I find I need them, and know all about them. They are very much like the Roosevelt Hospital tablets, only they are a great improvement over that formula, as they have some additions which make them a much better remedy.' I told him," said the doctor, "that I agreed with him and I have related the conversation, because it seems to me the ideas expressed are just what are required to make an excellent advertisement for Ripans Tabules."

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (THE TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT P. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES P. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. JOSEPH PUTZEL and DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

WILSON, JOHN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza Wilson, John T. W. Jennings, John H. Morris, the Washington Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, and all persons interested in the estate of JOHN T. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of JAMES H. MORRIS, JOHN M. SCRIBNER, and IRA D. WARREN, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Proponent, 3 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je9-1aw6wTh&f121.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

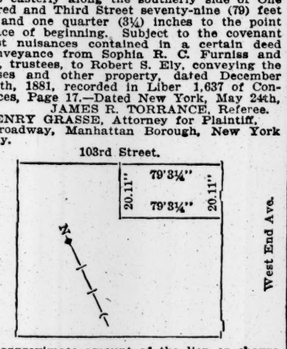
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furnia and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

103rd Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
je2-2aw3wTh&M&jc23.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, plaintiff, against ANNA MARIA GAFFNEY and others, defendants.

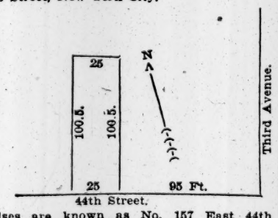
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PINKHAM, BENJAMIN F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Jason Pinkham, Lydia A. Barker, Mary J. C. George, Nancy P. Glover, Eliza S. P. Spaulding, Edward B. Sargent, Annie E. Knight, Martha A. Achorn, William Wright, Everett E. Pinkham, Philip Marr, Sidney C. Pinkham, Willis H. Pinkham, Clara E. Marr, Merrit P. Pinkham, Frederick Alexander, Margaritta Alexander, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN F. PINKHAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jason Pinkham and Nellie C. Alexander, as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect of failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

F. A. DOYLE, Att'y for Adm'rs, 130 Fulton St., New York. my26-1aw6wTh.

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEIN, CHRISTIAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Stein, Mathilde Poondorf, Heinrich Stein, Katherine Malzer, Wilhelm Stein, Jacob Stein, Ferdinand Stein, and Friedrich Peter, the heirs and next of kin of CHRISTIAN STEIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Conrad Stein, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1887, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHRISTIAN STEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

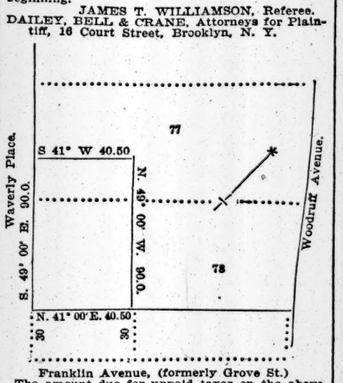
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DAILEY, BELA CRANE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.80. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
my24-2aw3wTu&Th&je14

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. McINTOSH, and MARY McINTOSH, his wife, (Mary being fictitious, as real first name of said defendant is unknown to the plaintiff,) the City of New York, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New York. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 29th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. McIntosh, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated, May 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Broadway, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

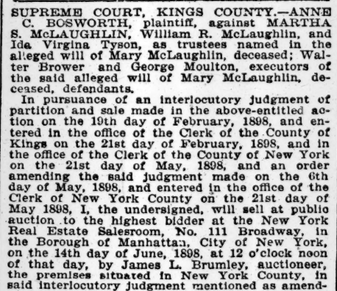
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 80 Broad Street, New York City.

39th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1898, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, May 25, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, June 1st, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Friday, June 17, 1898, same time and place.—Dated N. Y., June 8, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE ELLSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 10th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York county, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and Sale of Lots," made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

DAILEY, BELA CRANE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.80. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. McINTOSH, and MARY McINTOSH, his wife, (Mary being fictitious, as real first name of said defendant is unknown to the plaintiff,) the City of New York, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New York. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 29th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. McIntosh, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated, May 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my12-1aw6wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
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HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Adirondack Htl, (Mts.) Sacandaga Pk., op. Je25
Altenhurst, N. J....Hotel Curlew, opens May 28
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N. B.) ap, $3.50up
Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, ap, $2.50 up
do Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4. Booklets.
Atlantic City, N. J.....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Bay Shore, L. I...Prospect House, ap, $3 up
Beach Bluff, Mass..Hotel Preston opens June 27
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Catskill, N.Y. **Prospect Park Htl.** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S.Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter, Htl. St. Charles. Open Je 1
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel. e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Cornwall-on-Hudson. The Elmer, (H. B. Elmer.)
do....Smith House, (I. B. Elmer.) Booklets.
Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Tac-a-pou-sha House, ap.
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap, 3.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap $3up
Lake George. N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
do Central House, $9 to $12

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Red Cross Relief Association's Request for a "Children's Offering Day" Meets with Opposition.

SALARIES UNDER DISCUSSION

Proposed New Schedule Affecting Principals and Teachers Considered by the Borough School Board—Superintendent Jasper Objects to the License.

The Board of Education of the City of New York held a special meeting yesterday to take action on a number of reports which had been laid over at the last regular meeting. It was decided to request the Controller to supply the schoolship St. Mary's with the sum of $8,000 to enable it to make its regular Summer cruise. It was thought at first that on account of the war the cruise would have to be abandoned, but now that there is no danger of encountering any of the enemy's vessels in the waters along the coast the board could see no reason why the boys should be deprived of their regular Summer exercise and outing.

A resolution to allow the employes of the schools their pay on legal holidays was unanimously approved.

President Hubbell announced that he had received a communication from the Red Cross Relief Association requesting that the last day of the present school season be set apart as "Children's Offering Day," for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors now engaged in the war between Spain and the United States. It was suggested that every child in the public schools be required to contribute 1 cent, and under no circumstances more than that amount, to be used by the association in relieving the injured combatants. Mr. Hubbell approved of the request, and said he hoped it would meet with consideration at the hands of the board.

Commissioner Anderson, in discussing the resolution, declared that while in general he was in favor of a patriotic demonstration by the children, he objected to this particular method for the reason that it was not alone for the benefit of American soldiers and sailors, but also for the Spanish, and he believed in taking care of Americans first notwithstanding that he keenly sympathized with sufferers of whatever nationality. After considerable argument action on the communication was referred to the Borough Board without any comment either of approval or disapproval.

The following amounts were authorized to be paid to the several contractors for improvements and repairs on public schools:

Public School No. 7—Erskine & McGregor..	$325
Public School No. 19—Patrick Sullivan.....	2,988
Public School No. 22—William Klein.....	688
Public School No. 23—I. Hoffman.....	2,371
Public School No. 29—Henry White, Jr....	775
Public School No. 36—Murdo Tolmie.....	2,487
Public School No. 71—Murdo Tolmie.....	1,297
Public School No. 75—Murdo Tolmie.....	1,527
Public School No. 79—Christopher Nally Company	2,500
Public School No. 92—Murdo Tolmie.....	1,090
Public School No. 108—Murdo Tolmie.....	718

BOROUGH BOARD MEETING.

No Final Action on the Proposed New Schedule of Salaries.

The proposed new schedule of salaries of Principals and teachers formed the chief subject of consideration at the meeting of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which was held yesterday in the Board of Education Hall, at 146 Grand Street. Charles Bulkley Hubbell presided, and Mr. Burlingham, President of the committee that framed the new schedule, presented it by sections to the members of the board. Col. Ketchum at first objected to any discussion of the matter, and suggested that it go over to the next session, but after being assured that the discussion was to be only informal, withdrew his objection.

Mr. Burlingham then explained the system under which the new schedule is to go into effect. The main object of the new arrangement, he said, was that no teacher who had performed ten years of continuous and meritorious service shall receive less than $750 per annum, and no teacher who had been in the employ of the Department of Education for more than fifteen years, and whose services had been meritorious, should receive less than $1,000 per annum, provided always that the approval of the Committee on Teachers and the certificate of the Borough Board of Superintendents that such services have been meritorious shall have been obtained. Further, that the pay of teachers shall increase correspondingly with the grade of the license they hold.

Mr. Jasper, the Borough Superintendent, objected to the license part of the system and asked Mr. Burlingham whether he had heard of any city in the United States where the possession of a higher grade license formed the basis for an increase in salary rather than long and faithful service. He declared further that the teachers of elementary schools were decidedly at a disadvantage as compared with the high school teachers, for the reason that while a high school teacher, who possessed only the assistant teacher's license, which is the equivalent of an initial license, could be advanced from third to second assistant without examination for a superior license, an elementary teacher had to get an intermediate license in addition to the initial license before he or she could advance one grade. He objected to the intermediate licenses on general principles and said they were a hardship on the teachers.

Mr. Burlingham replied that he was not accountable for the grades of licenses and had merely tried to arrange the schedule as best he could in conformity with existing conditions.

The discussion had aroused considerable interest on the part of the large number of teachers who attended the meeting as spectators, and they vigorously applauded Mr. Jasper's remarks. President Hubbell called them sharply to order and declared that any more demonstrations would be permitted. Mr. Eustis moved that the board go into executive session, but the President remarked that, contrary to all precedent, he would suggest, and, in fact, hoped that the board would not take such action. He put the motion, however, which was lost, only one member, the mover, voting in the affirmative.

After a number of suggestions had been discussed, it was decided to lay over the final action upon the schedule until the next meeting.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

President Cromwell of Richmond Again Tries Unsuccessfully to Obtain Recognition.

President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond was again present at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday, but he was not allowed to take part in the proceedings of the board. At the meeting of the board last week President Cromwell was told by Mr. Holahan, the President of the board, that he would have to show some better authority than his election certificate, which was granted him after a contest in the courts with Dr. Feeny, and yesterday he came armed with the certificate of the Richmond County Board of Canvassers to his election and the order of the court declaring him elected. Neither was of use to him, however. President Holahan told him that the board could recognize only a certificate of the former Police Board, but that the credentials he had would be turned over to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

The board proceeded without Dr. Cromwell to pass upon the request of President Haffen of the Bronx, who asked that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad be compelled to depress the tracks of its Port Morris branch below One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, in compliance with a law passed ten years ago. When Mr. Haffen was Commissioner of Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards he wrote a number of letters to the railroad company, which were not answered, and his attempts to have the former Corporation Counsel attend to the matter failed. The question was referred to the Commissioner of Highways, with instructions to investigate and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Haffen introduced a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate $250,000 for the purpose of an immediate grading and opening of the land condemned for the Grand Boulevard in the Bronx. He said that there was a disposition on the part of the residents in the neighborhood to bring damage suits against the city if some headway was not made with the Boulevard.

Mr. Holahan tried to smother the resolution, for early in the year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to appropriate a dollar for the Boulevard, but eventually the resolution was referred to Commissioner of Highways Keating to bring before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with the recommendation of the board.

EX-MAYOR GLEASON SUES.

Says Money Was Paid Illegally to Queens County Engineer.

Ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City has brought suit as a taxpayer against the old Board of Supervisors of Queens County to recover $40,000, which he alleges was illegally paid to County Engineer John J. McLaughlin, to whom percentages were allowed on contracts in the county for road improvements. As bonds amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars were issued before the New York charter went into effect, the percentages were large.

Mr. Gleason declares that the Supervisors had no power to allow any extras to the County Engineer, and he holds that McLaughlin was not entitled to anything over his $3,000 a year salary. As the Supervisors audited the bills for McLaughlin's fees, the ex-Mayor holds that they are responsible and that they should refund the money to the county.

AUTHORITIES WILL VACATE.

Queens County Notified to Give Up a Rented Building.

Father McGuire of Long Island City, from whom Queens County rented the Lyceum Building for court and county purposes during the overhauling of the County Court House, yesterday notified the authorities to get out.

On Monday Justice Gaynor tried to hold court in the Lyceum Building, but the noise from locomotive drilling close by made it impossible for court to be held. Consequently the court has moved to Jamaica, where it will sit in the Surrogate's Court room. The other county officers continually complain of the noise, and yesterday Father McGuire notified all hands that they could get out, and the sooner they did the better satisfied he would be.

As the month expires to-day, all hands were at once set to work to move out. Some of the stuff was sent to the Court House to be stored there, and what was absolutely needed was sent to Jamaica. The old County Court House in that place will be used temporarily. County Judge Moore expected to open court to-day in the Lyceum Building, but will have to find other quarters.

A New Fire Department Bureau.

Ex-Fire Commissioner Anthony Eickhoff was yesterday appointed Examiner of Accounts, a new bureau of the Fire Department created by Commissioner Scannell. The salary is $2,500 a year. Examiner Eickhoff is seventy-one years old. He was a member of the Assembly in 1863, a Coroner in 1875, a Congressman in 1877, and a Fire Commissioner for six years, ending his service three years ago. He served on the board with Commissioner Scannell.

MASONIC OFFICERS ELECTED.

George W. White Succeeds George Hayes as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the State.

The election of officers was the principal business transacted at yesterday's sessions of the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of the State, now holding its seventeenth communication at Masonic Temple. There was no opposition to any of the officers elected last year, and all were re-elected, except the Grand Treasurer, George Hayes, who declined to serve again. George W. White was elected in his stead.

The officers elected are: Grand Master—William A. Sutherland, Rochester; Deputy Grand Master; Wright D. Pownall, New York; Senior Grand Warden—Charles E. Ide, Syracuse; Junior Grand Warden—Charles W. Cushman, Buffalo; Grand Treasurer—George W. White, New York; Grand Secretary—Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York. The other officers of the Grand Lodge hold their places by appointment from the Grand Master.

The morning session closed with the election of the officers. The reports of standing committees were presented at the afternoon session, and the question of Trustees for the Hall and Asylum Fund was offered for discussion. It was decided, in view of the press of routine matter, to postpone the discussion until to-day, after the installation of the newly elected officers. The point to be decided is the number of Trustees, and whether they shall be appointed or elected. Under the original articles of incorporation there were seven Trustees elected by the Grand Lodge. The amendment to be discussed proposes to make the number three instead of seven, and to have them appointed by the Grand Master, who, with the Deputy Grand Master, shall be ex officio members of the board.

BROOKLYN AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Board of Health Will Ask for Money to Support One.

The Board of Health decided yesterday to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside an appropriation of $7,000 to support an ambulance service in the Borough of Brooklyn for six months. The board adopted a resolution containing this request.

Since the consolidation of the cities Brooklyn has had no paid ambulance service, and there have been a great many complaints based on the lack of such a service. Only a few days ago a bicyclist, who was hurt in a collision in Prospect Park, came near dying because of the lack of ambulance facilities.

The resolution was passed yesterday after receiving a report from Sanitary Superintendent Charles F. Roberts, who had been investigating the matter.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

Commissioners Appointed to Value Property Get Extra Compensation.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday allowed the Commissioners appointed to value the property to be acquired by the city for the purpose of constructing the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, to have their compensation for the work increased.

The Commissioners, James A. Blanchard, Hugh R. Garden, and John H. Knoepel, were granted $12,548 for their services up to March 31, 1897, and they applied to Justice Bischoff for extra compensation for the work done since then.

They asked for $17,500 each, on the ground that they had devoted 160 full days to the work, and had held 544 meetings. They also asked for an allowance of $3,000 for their clerk, in addition to his salary. Justice Bischoff denies this request, but allows the Commissioners $15 a day extra for each day worked by them since March 15, 1897, and the amount awarded to each one will be specified in the order.

FOUGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Young Wells Rendered Unconscious, but He Saved the Silverware.

The home of James Wells, at 1,229 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was broken into by burglars early yesterday morning, and an encounter took place between the housebreakers and Mr. Wells's seventeen-year-old son Joseph, which ended in the sandbagging of the young man.

Mr. Wells is a coal merchant, and a member of the Union League Club. His son is an athletic young fellow, who was recently graduated from the Boys' High School. At about 1:30 o'clock he was aroused by a noise which seemed to come from the dining room, just under his sleeping apartment. He got his revolver and stepped cautiously down into the dining room.

He saw the figure of a man, and without asking any questions fired at him. The closet door opened and another man sprang out. Wells fired at him and missed him, and before he could fire a third shot he was struck down and rendered unconscious. The noise had aroused Wells's father and aunt, who hurried down stairs and found the boy lying on the floor. Silverware was scattered about the room. A doctor was summoned, and he revived the young fellow. A wound on his head indicated that he had been sandbagged or struck with a blackjack. His injuries are not serious. He arrived just in time to save the silverware, none of which was taken.

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROTECTION OF PURCHASERS OF COAL.—A suit brought in the Sixth Municipal Court in the name of the Mayor of New York against William D. Bruns, to recover a penalty of $50 for his failure to accompany the delivery of a ton of coal with the delivery of tickets which Section 3 of Chapter 174, Laws of 1897, requires to be given, was dismissed on the trial on the ground that the defendant had delivered full weight, and that the mischief which the statute was intended to prevent did not exist in this case. The statute makes it unlawful "for any person, firm, or corporation delivering coal in cities of the first and second class to deliver or cause to be delivered any quantity or quantities of coal which shall have been sold by weight without each such delivery being accompanied with a delivery ticket and a duplicate thereof on each of which shall be in ink, or other indelible substance, distinctly expressed in pounds, the quantity or quantities of coal contained in the cart, wagon, or other vehicle used in such delivery, with the name of the purchaser thereof, and the name of the dealer from whom purchased. One of such tickets shall be delivered to the purchaser of the coal specified thereon, and the other of such tickets shall be retained by the seller of the coal." The judgment below has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Presiding Justice Beekman, in giving the opinion, said: "This position, if sustained, would operate as a repeal of the statute. The duty enjoined is to deliver the ticket with the coal, and the penalty imposed is not for failure to deliver full weight, but for neglect to furnish the tickets. The Court has no power to suspend the operation of a statute in an individual case, because, upon the facts there disclosed, it may seem to be unfair or inequitable to enforce it."

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Kittie Randolph, who occupied the fourth floor of a flathouse as tenant of Simon Feist, the owner, recovered judgment against him in the Eleventh Municipal Court for damages. Her claim was that owing to a defective and leaky roof, due to the negligence of the defendant, (who had agreed to keep the premises in tenantable condition,) his tenants or servants, large quantities of water ran through it into and flooded her apartments, damaging her property and rendering the premises unfit for habitation. The alleged damage occurred while a new roof was being placed upon the premises by the defendant. The issue presented by the pleadings was as to the degree of care exercised by defendant in the execution of the work. "If there was any liability to plaintiff for the damage she sustained," Justice Gildersleeve said, "it was due to the failure of defendant to make every effort reasonable to avoid the injury." The Court would not interfere with the conclusion reached by the trial Justice that there was negligence, he said, that conclusion not being against the weight of evidence. But defendant claimed he was exempted from liability because of a clause in the lease that the landlord should not be liable "for any damage caused by leakage of water or for any cause or event." This clause, it was held, referred to leakage which might result from ordinary wear and tear, or from the carelessness of tenants, or from the sudden action of the elements. The damages complained of were not, the Court said, the result of the leakage of the roof caused by the elements, but were caused by the alleged negligent manner in which the work of putting on a new roof was done, after the lease was executed and the plaintiff was in possession. The judgment was therefore affirmed. (11 Daly, 561; 6 Daly, 476.)

***

STUNNED BY A FALLING BRICK.—Louis Pfau, while standing on the sidewalk in front of a building in course of erection owned by Jerome Alteria, upon which structure he had been employed as a bricklayer, was injured by being struck on the head by a portion of a brick which fell from a scaffold. Pfau's services had been dispensed with about an hour previously and he was waiting for his pay. Judgment was given in his favor in his suit against Alteria, in the Sixth Municipal Court. On appeal a reversal was asked for upon the ground that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. Justice Giegerich, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, held adversely to that view, as no such ground had been alleged in the court below. But a reversal was granted upon another ground. On the trial the plaintiff testified: "But I tell you, your Honor, my head will never be the same as it was." A motion to strike out this evidence, on the ground that the witness was not an expert as to his injuries, was denied. The court holds that this ruling was erroneous, the witness not being an expert and therefore not competent to give an opinion upon the case.

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SHE WAS NOT AN INTRUDER OR SQUATTER.—Hannah Freud, who carried on a corset and fancy goods business, brought a proceeding in the Sixth Municipal Court to remove Jane H. Mills from a portion of the store, into which, it was asserted, she intruded and squatted upon without permission. Miss Mills claimed that she went into possession of the premises to occupy it as a millinery establishment on the 1st of March, 1895, under a lease from Mrs. Freud, dating from that day. Mrs. Mills died, and they were continued against Lucille C. Kearney, as her executrix. Mrs. Freud on Jan. 31, 1895, by a written lease under-let the westerly half of the store to Miss Mills for four years and two months from March 1, 1895. The store was but 9 feet wide at the front, but at a depth of 13 feet it became 17 feet wide, and extended at that width 36 feet to the rear wall. The controversy was as to the westerly half of the lower room. Judgment given on the trial for the defendant has been affirmed by the Appellate Term in an opinion by Justice Giegerich.

ILLEGAL RESTRICTION ON TRADE.—A by-law of a live stock exchange limiting the number of solicitors that any member shall employ, with a provision for its enforcement by fine, suspension, or expulsion from membership, is held in People, McIlhany v. Chicago Live Stock Exchange (Ill., 39, L. R. A., 373,) to be an unlawful restriction on the freedom of trade and business.

ACCUSES CAPT. STEPHENSON.

An East Sider Makes Many Charges Against the Policeman.

I. Siegel of 280 East Broadway, who conducts The Student, a periodical, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and left a letter addressed to the Commissioners containing charges of alleged neglect of duty and violations of law against Capt. Stephenson of the Eldridge Street Station. The Commissioners referred Siegel's complaint to Acting Chief Devery for investigation.

The complainant alleges that the Captain on Tuesday allowed mobs of repeaters to enter the various polling booths in the Eighth Assembly District, to attack many of the voters, and even to destroy ballots. He also charges that Capt. Stephenson has waged a cruel and relentless war against innocent pushcart peddlers and poor women. He also goes on to say that robberies and pocket picking are on the increase in the district, and that the Captain has failed to close gambling dens owned and conducted by influential politicians.

Siegel further alleges that prisoners are assaulted in the station house, and that policemen take the time belonging to prisoners arrested for obstructing the streets with pushcarts. He also asserts that the police in the district make the lives of all complainants miserable, and that corruption is greater than ever. He demands that the Captain be suspended and placed on trial, and claims that his paper has evidence to substantiate its charges.

Capt. Stephenson declared that Siegel's accusations were all nonsense.

Verdict Against Capt. Merriman.

A jury before Justice Conlan in the City Court yesterday returned a verdict for $1,125 in favor of Charles Gebauer, a sailor, in his suit against Robert L. Merriman, Captain of the ship Commodore Allen. Gebauer sued Merriman for $5,000 damages for injuries inflicted on him while a sailor on the Captain's vessel. His is the second verdict secured against the Captain, the first having been for $250 in favor of Carl Johnson.

EXERCISES AT COLUMBIA

President Low Presides at the First Commencement on Morningside Heights.

OVATION FOR GEN. WOODFORD

Prizes and Scholarships Announced and Degrees Conferred—The Crowd Fills Every Available Seat in the Gymnasium—The Meeting of the Alumni.

The one hundred and forty-fourth annual commencement of Columbia University, the exercises of which were held yesterday morning in the gymnasium on Morningside Heights, was the first to be held on the new site, and was likewise the first in Columbia's history to be held upon the college grounds. In anticipation of the day the grounds and buildings had been put into their best condition. The weather was all that could have been wished for, cool breezes blowing over the high grounds almost steadily to temper the heat of the June sun.

The Trustees, Faculties, and various graduating classes began to arrive at the library shortly after 10 o'clock, where at 10:30 they formed in procession in the lower corridor and went by way of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, the Boulevard, and the One Hundred and Twentieth Street gate to the gymnasium, where every seat not specially reserved had been taken by the friends of the candidates for degrees. The procession was under the direction of Prof. Edward D. Perry and Faculty Marshals and members of the class-day committees. The candidates for degrees were seated in a semi-circle in front of the stage, to which they ascended in turn and received their degrees from the President.

President Low occupied a raised seat in the centre of the stage or platform and to the front, while about him on either side sat the members of the various Faculties, clergy, and other guests, university alumni, council, representatives of other universities, candidates for honorary degrees, emeritus officers of the university and Trustees. Among the well-known men there were Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. Coe, W. C. Schermerhorn, John B. Pine, George L. Rives, William B. Parsons, F. A. Schermerhorn, Dr. William H. Draper, and Hermann H. Cammann.

The American Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Sam Franko, furnished the music. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius R. Duffie, pastor emeritus of the university, opened the exercises with prayer, in which he gave thanks for the boundless prospects of the university, and paid a tribute to the services of the late Stephen P. Nash. It was just at the conclusion of this prayer that an incident occurred that showed the temper of the audience. The orchestra was playing an andante from Grieg, when Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, quietly entered. He was recognized before he had got half way to the stage, and a roar of welcome greeted him. The orchestra at once dropped Grieg for "The Star Spangled Banner," while everybody arose and cheered, the College girls and cheers predominating. Meanwhile Gen. Woodford, who had reached the stage, had to stand for some time and bow his acknowledgements.

Later another incident happened to illustrate this same patriotic spirit. When President Low announced that Archibald Henry Busby had won the first Harsen Prize for clinical reports and called on him to stand forth, there were cries of "He's gone to the war!" followed by vociferous cheering, which was repeated when the President said: "Then, his honors will be none the less bright when he returns."

President Low's Address.

The address by President Low was delivered after Gen. Woodford had been allowed to take his seat. After speaking of the development of the university, the President said:

During all the years, Columbia has conferred upon her sons the right of eminent domain in many a field of scholarship, but she herself for forty years has been, in a sense, a dweller in tents. If this reminds us again, as it should, that the university is not so much the buildings that we occupy as the life that fills the buildings, the spirit that breathes in the atmosphere, the memories and the traditions that cluster about our famous, our revered, and our beloved names; it very properly adds, nevertheless, to our rejoicing that, now at last, Columbia once more has a home of her own, and a home, I gladly think, not wholly unworthy of the high things she stands for in this majestic and cosmopolitan city. I congratulate you that you are to receive her degree to-day as from a mother who bestows her gifts at her own fireside. Already there seems to me to be a benediction upon the place from our historic past, and you are the first to go forth from these halls on the quest that shall bring to them laurels and the blessings of the future.

It is true that we hold our commencement to-day in the gymnasium; but then we have never had a gymnasium before, or any other suitable building in which to hold it. It is true that we are hoping to have an academic theatre one of these days in which the commencement, like the university, will be at home; but at this time and on this occasion we may well thank God and take courage because of what we have, rather than emphasize what we still desire. Otherwise I fear we should deserve to be likened to that querulous man who complained, even in Paradise, that his halo didn't fit.

In the meanwhile it may be pointed out that there is no small significance in the fact that the aula of the university, the academic theatre, is to be built upon the gymnasium. There is something about the arrangement that is distinctly Grecian. It was at the Olympic and the Isthmian games of Greece, as Bishop Satterlee reminded us a year or two ago at one of our alumni dinners, that the Greek athletes and the Greek poets both met in friendly rivalry. There is a very distinct connection between bodily vigor and sustained intellectual power. I should be the last to deny that the spirit of a man may master even the infirmities of his flesh, but I also know that "the sound mind in the sound body" is the ordinary condition for the greatest effectiveness. If you want an illustration of this consider the great bodily vigor of Gladstone, and you will perceive that this was an element in his long and wonderful career not less essential than his mighty intellect and his masterful spirit. Therefore I am glad that Columbia bears emphatic testimony to the importance of training the body of the scholar as well as his mind.

President Low spoke of the various wars that have been waged in this country that affected King's College and Columbia, and said that to the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the civil war, as to this war with Spain, men of Columbia have gone, while the college has gone on in its regular and peaceful work. He concluded as follows:

What does it signify, this repeated self-sacrifice of individuals in the presence of war, this uninterrupted attention on the part of the college and the university to the duties of peace? Happy shall we all be if we learn its deep significance. It means, indeed, that the university does a work of such continuing importance that the work may not be interrupted even by war, except when war makes it impossible, but it also means that our university, with its splendid buildings, its great equipment, and its large endowments, does not exist for itself; that the education to be had here is not given for selfish uses, but is to be received as a sacred trust for country and for mankind; and it means that when any of us are prepared to forget that life is service, and life is sacrifice, we have only to turn in order to recover the true ideal to our own brothers of Columbia, who in war after war have placed their lives at the service of the country. It is not every one's duty to go to this war nor to any war; but I thank God that to-day, as always, some of our men have gone, and are thus teaching the lesson which alone gives value to any education that the university can give, that it is only by self-surrender in one form or another that a man may truly live.

The Prizes and Fellowships.

The awards of prizes and fellowships were announced as follows:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE AWARDS.

Prize of the Alumni Association, Franklin Zeiger; Chanler Historical Prize, Lewis David Einstein.

Final Honors—English Language and Literature, L. D. Einstein; History, Martin Heyman Vogel; Mathematics, Robert King Morse; Philosophy, Franklin Zeiger; Political Economy, Alvan Alonzo Tenney; Rhetoric and English Composition, Samuel Copp Worthen.

Junior Honors—Physics and Chemistry, Theophilus Parsons.

Sophomore Honors—Classics, Alfred Einstein Cohn; Mathematics, F. W. J. Heuser; Germanic Languages and Literature, James J. Finnigan and F. W. J. Heuser; Romance Languages and Literatures, Harry H. St. Clair, Jr.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

Kohn Mathematical Prize, Ida Eloise Wells; Hermann Botanical Prize, Elsie Mabel Kupfer; Sophomore Chemistry Prize, Julie Wurzburger; Hubiltzell Medal, Susan Isabella Meyers.

Final Honors—English Language and Literature, Ida E. Wells and Elizabeth Heywood Wyman; Political Economy, Jessie Wallace Hughan.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Harsen prizes of $500, $300, and $200, for proficiency at examination to Victor C. Peterson, Philip Schieffelin Sabine, and Hughes Dayton, and examination honor to William W. Vibbert. George A. Saxe, John M. Taylor, Emil A. Rundquist, Charles M. Williams, Burton J. Lee, and Stanley O. Sabel; Harsen prizes for clinical reports, to Archibald Henry Busby, Edward A. Rosenberg, and R. J. Held; Alumni Association and Joseph M. Smith prizes, no awards. Fellowships of the Alumni Association—Anatomy, Joseph A. Blake; Pathology, Frederick R. Bailey, and Evan M. Evans.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Columbia Fellowship of $1,300, to be devoted to foreign study and travel, William Clark Ayres, Class of 1898, School of Mines.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Bennett prize, Alva A. Tenney; prize lectureship, William Sheperd Foppan prize, Frederick Gros, with honorable mention of J. A. Fawlie; Loubat prizes—first to William Henry Holmes, Washington, D. C., and second to Dr. Franz Boas of New York, with special mention of Dr. Carl Lumholz, Frank H. Cushing, and Dr. Walter Hoffmann; Barnard fellowship, Heinrich Ries; Tyndall fellowship, Robert B. Owens; Drisler fellowship, Frank H. Brooks.

Degrees were conferred as follows:

Bachelor of Arts on a class of forty-six from Columbia College, and one of twenty-two from Barnard College; Bachelor of Laws, on a class of eighty-four; Doctor of Medicine on a class of 145; Engineer of Mines, on a class of nineteen; Civil Engineer, on a class of nineteen; Electrical Engineer, on a class of twenty-two; Metallurgical Engineer, on a class of two; Bachelor of Science, on a class of twenty; Master of Arts, on a class of nine; and Doctor of Philosophy, on twenty-two persons.

The following honorary degrees were conferred, all the candidates being present in person: Master of Arts, George Frederic Kunz, presented by Prof. James F. Kemp; John Fritz of Bethlehem, Penn., presented by Prof. F. R. Hutton, and Alphonse Fteley, presented by Prof. William H. Burr. Doctor in Sacred Theology ad eundem, the Right Rev. William Neilson McVickar, Coadjutor Bishop of Rhode Island, was presented by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Benediction by the Chaplain Emeritus brought the morning's exercises to a close. The afternoon was given up to the alumni. Class reunions were held in various rooms in College Hall, West Hall, Havemeyer Hall, Fayerweather Hall, and Engineering Building, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

President Low Accepts the Gate.

At the latter hour the alumni formed in the library, and, led by Howard Van Sinderen, marched through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Boulevard to the Mapes memorial gate at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Here Lloyd Collis, '94, presented the gate to the University for the Alumni Association, and President Low received it. Mr. Collis paid a tribute Herbert Mapes, who was drowned in 1891, as an athlete, a student, and a man. In accepting the gate President Low said:

On behalf of Columbia University I accept with pleasure and as a sacred trust this gate, given as a memorial of Herbert Mapes, a member of the class of '92 in the School of Mines. The gate is beautiful; but it is not more beautiful than it is appropriate, as the memorial of the young life that ended just as it was reaching the threshold of manhood. Even in his short career in the university Herbert Mapes lived long enough to accomplish two things. He had endeared himself to his companions and he had worthily represented Columbia before the world in one of the ways that a student may. This memorial of him will be precious to all who loved him, and it will bear witness, we trust, for many generations to the regard in which he was held by those who knew him well. I hope that every youth who passes through these gates will catch some portion of his spirit.

The procession then moved to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, where Girard Romaine presented the class of '82 gate In receiving the gift, President Low said in part:

Yours is the first class thus to associate itself in a permanent way with the new home of the university, and I hope that as you have had many followers in other respects, so you will have many successors in this. It is partly because our American colleges have been able to call forth so generally such evidences of affection on the part of their alumni that the American college has been so great a power in the land.

The Alumni Meeting.

Dr. William H. Draper presided over the anniversary meeting of the alumni in the gymnasium that followed, which he called a momentous, almost an epochal, occasion. He spoke of the joy which the elders take in welcoming the latest born, especially the new sister, and of the interest of the children in the new home of the parent. "You see to-day," said he, "on these Morningside Heights a miracle that suggests nothing so much as the birth of Minerva from the brain of Jove—full panoplied." Dr. Draper made an appeal for a concerted and vigorous effort to raise the means to build the proposed Memorial Alumni Hall upon the gymnasium foundations.

Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe spoke for the Alumni Association of Columbia College. He paid a tribute to the influence, growth, and ascendency of the college, and antagonized the idea that the strength of Columbia is in her professional schools, which, he said, are great and strong because they are the offspring of a strong mother, endowed with her faithful and buoyant spirit. He advocated first attention to character and training, and after that, instruction and learning.

Dr. John G. Curtis, who answered for the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, made acknowledgment of the receipt by the college of the full measure of every higher influence, as well as of every material advantage from the university, and also of the fact that all its teachers are expected to advance knowledge by research.

Prof. Smith on the War.

For the alumni of the School of Mines, Prof. William Allen Smith responded in a paper, through which ran a vein of humor that was much appreciated. He maintained that the School of Mines is an important and even vital part of the university. He won hearty applause by his concluding words, as follows:

I grant you our 3,800 lawyers might have done much to bring on the war, and in the National councils to see to it that trained soldiers do not monopolize all the military honors; I grant you that some of those same lawyers are needed in public life to vote supplies for the war and to arrange terms of peace; I grant you that our 380 political science men will be able to explain how the war might have been avoided, and afterward to tell learnedly how it all happened. And, further, I grant you that our 3,650 surgeons and physicians will come in as ministering angels after the battles, and, perhaps, during pestilence, which may God avert; but let me remind you without the applied sciences and the men trained professionally in their exercise, our battleships and cruisers, our arms and munitions and supplies of war, could never have been produced nor successfully brought into action. If it is because our manufacturers and our officers are well trained in these sciences that we are in so many respects superior to our enemy, and this, notwithstanding our greater wealth and what we are pleased to call our American pluck.

As the eyes of the Nation have recently been turned to Manila, so now they are turned on Santiago. And when the pinions of the fine new navy shall thrill the world from the Antilles as from the Philippines, which, I ask you, of our learned professions will have done more for the honor and glory of our country?

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, for the Schools of Philosophy, Law, Political Science, and Pure Science, spoke of their general aspect, tendency, and influence. He said there are no special schools except for administrative purposes. Columbia is the life product of a long story of development, in which very few administrative accidents have happened. Its goal is to make a real university that shall include a college and rest on a college, not to destroy a college to make a university, and its motto is "Columbia College and University, One and Inseparable, Now and Forever."

President Low was the last speaker, and for the university welcomed her children home. He spoke of the former wanderings of Columbia, and said that after her experience all could understand with what pleasure he could now contemplate her housing. From what the speakers before him had said he thought the Alumni must appreciate the honor in the heart of the President of Columbia. He would not undertake to say what of Columbia is best; all of it is so good that he wanted to serve it with all his power. In closing he spoke of the day as one of delight.

VASSAR COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Eighty-five Young Women in the Class This Year.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—The class of '98, numbering eighty-five young women, was graduated from Vassar College to-day. The commencement exercises were held in the college chapel, which was filled with students and their guests. President James M. Taylor presided and conferred the baccalaureate degree upon the graduates. The following essays were read:

"The Modern Idea of a Nation," Laura Owen Rice, Cambridge, Mass.; "The Place of Color in Modern Art," Eleanor Belknap, Louisville, Ky.; "The Problem of the Juvenile Delinquent," Amy Wentworth, Boston; "The New Greek Poet," May Brace Granger, Winsted, Conn.; "State Control in Sanitation," Phebe Annette Hatfield, Utica, N. Y.; "Matthew Arnold's Heritage from Wordsworth," Alice Kauffman, Des Moines, Iowa.

FERRYBOAT PILOT STRICKEN.

Deckhands Find the West Brooklyn Heading Toward Governors Island.

While the ferryboat West Brooklyn, that plies between Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, and South Ferry, was on its way to Manhattan at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the deck hands noticed that the boat was making an erratic course, and was heading toward Governors Island. One of the men ran to the pilot house, and found the pilot, Nicholas Van Aiken, in a fit on the floor.

The boat's speed was immediately reduced and a minute later the assistant pilot took charge of the wheel. When the boat reached its slip in Manhattan Van Aiken was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his condition soon improved. He lives at 232 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

M. S RUBSAM'S ALLOWANCE.

Justice Russell Refuses an Application to Increase the Amount.

Justice Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday denied an application made by Henry Daily, Jr., general guardian of Miss Josephine Louise Rubsam, to have the allowance for her maintenance and education increased from $4,800 to $6,000 a year. Justice Russell also refused to sanction the payment, from the funds now in the hands of the trustees, of debts amounting to $8,500, contracted by Miss Rubsam.

Miss Rubsam is eighteen years old and was the adopted daughter of the late Joseph Rubsam, by whose will at the age of twenty-one she is to come into possession of one-third of an estate, from which her share of the income is now $9,000 a year.

Since the death of Mrs. Rubsam, June 1, 1896, W. K. Leicht and August Hormann have acted as executors under the will. Mr. Daily asserted that since Mrs. Rubsam's death the executors had reduced Miss Rubsam's allowance to $400 a month, and this reduction had necessitated her going $3,500 in debt in order to maintain her position in society, and pay her doctor's bill besides. Miss Rubsam submitted an affidavit in which she accused the trustees of parsimony.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the trustees, in opposing the application, said that Mr. Daily should never have been appointed the girl's guardian, as he was not fit for the position. He submitted an affidavit from Mr. Hormann, in which he charged Miss Rubsam with gross extravagance. She occupied a suite of rooms at the Hotel Savoy, he said, and kept a maid. Mr. Hormann also charged that Daily attempted to get an additional allowance for his ward on the ground that she intended to be married, whereas investigation showed that she contemplated no such step.

You call it your "dress-coat"; but often the "dress" has gone with the nap, and the cut proclaims it a "back number."

You'd never dream of wearing day-time clothes in such a condition.

Dress suits $27 to $44; Tuxedo coats $15 to $25.

Young man of 34 inch chest measure and under, you are a privileged character as far as clothes go; you get the same as bigger-chested men and pay less.

Boys' Washable Suits.

Rain, mud, dust—none of these hurt our kind of washable suits; put them in a tub and all is forgotten. But don't starch 'em.

$2.50 to $6.

Straw Hats.

Have you noticed how light our straw hats are this season? It's not an accident.

$1.90, $2.50 and $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to